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ON 38TH PARALLEL

As Chief of United Nations delegates to the cease-fire talks in Korea Vice-Admiral C. Turner Joy keeps trim by getting a Navy regulation haircut in a field tent.

INSIDE AFGHANISTAN

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Last Of The 7 Wonders

BY W. G. LIPSETT

THE great Pyramid of Cheops is the only survivor of the Seven Wonders of the World. By modern engineering standards the Pyramid is indeed a gigantic undertaking. As it stands today, it consists of 206 terraces or horizontal courses of stone. Each limestone block—and there are 2,300,000—averages 26 by 58 inches and tips the scales at 2-1/2 tons, writes the author in "Science Digest."

Due to the tiers of stones, the Pyramid has a step-like appearance when viewed from near at hand. In olden times, in fact as late as 500 years ago, the Pyramid was smooth sided, the outer surface being filled in with stones that varied in weight from 2 to 16 tons. This outer casing of milk-white limestone was removed for use as building material. A great number of the houses in Old Cairo, as well as a few of the mosques, are made of material stripped from the Pyramid.

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Pillagers too, had a hand in the defacing of the structure, urged on by wild tales of riches hidden deep inside. One individual, no lesser person than the Caliph Mamoun, constructed a tunnelway into the masonry at the base of the Pyramid in 818 A.D.

This pillaging has reduced the dimensions of the structure considerably. The length of each side was originally 795 feet, the mean height, 481 feet 4 inches. Today each side measures 775 feet 8.8 inches. As the Pyramid has lost its apex casing stones it is now flat-topped and about 451 feet in height.

Of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, the great Phares lighthouse and that giant bronze statue the Colossus of Rhodes have both been toppled by earthquakes. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon are dust. The Temple of Artemis at Ephesus was destroyed by the Goths. The Mausoleum at Halicarnassus and Phidias' huge gold-and-ivory-plated statue of Zeus are merely memories. But the Great Pyramid of Cheops still stands.

The Pyramid, which weighs 7,000,000 tons, contains an estimated 85,000,000 cubic feet of stones. It has lost roughly 4,000,000 cubic feet of material. At the base, it covers an area of roughly 13-1/2 acres.

And nowhere throughout this immense structure is there a mean error which exceeds one inch.

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Though the Great Pyramid is the most famous of all the world's pyramid buildings, its two lesser companions are by no means insignificant. The Second Pyramid, erected by Khafra, is almost as large as Cheops. Seven hundred six feet and 3 inches square, 472 feet high, it contains 60,000,000 cubic feet of stone and flaunts an intact upper casing. The third pyramid, Menkaura's is the baby of the trio—346 feet 2 inches square and 215 feet high.

What are these great monuments? Why and how were they constructed?

Each pyramid is a single tomb—a sepulcher intended to receive only one body.

The ancient Egyptian religion, in common with many past and present religions, was based on a life after death. And to obtain such a life, according to the Egyptians of 6,000 years ago, it was necessary to preserve the body; hence the development of the exact science of embalming.

The embalmed bodies of such great personages as kings and queens, were placed together with all utensils and equipment they might find of use in the after

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WEEK-END FUN

"I understand your husband has taken up the violin."

"Yes, and he's doing fine with it. The people next door have returned our oil-can already."

★ ★

"She's so dumb that when her boy friend suggested a game of draughts she opened all the windows."

★ ★

The oldest inhabitant was being interviewed by a newspaper reporter.

"And to what do you attribute your longevity?" he was asked.

"Eh?" queried the old man, who was rather deaf.

"Your longevity," repeated the reporter.

"Oh, so far as I can remember," was the reply, "I've never had one."

★ ★

Two ex-Servicemen were discussing the forthcoming marriage of a third.

"He's getting a wonderfully accomplished girl," said one of them. "She can swim, ride, drive a car, play tennis and golf, pilot an aeroplane — she's a real all-round girl."

"Yes, they should get along fine," declared the other. "You remember, Ben learned to cook in the Army."

★ ★

He was enlarging on the dangers of certain foods, and with a dramatic gesture he pointed an emphatic finger at a rather harassed-looking and inoffensive listener and demanded: "What is it? We all eat it at some time or another, yet it's the worst thing in the world for us. What is it, I say? Do you know?"

It appeared that the little man did know, for he replied in a husky whisper: "Wedding cake!"

★ ★

A spiv received a demand for income-tax. He went to see an inspector, who said the amount owing was £300.

Without hesitation the spiv produced his wallet, counted out 300 pound notes, passed them to the inspector and got up to go.

"Wait a minute," said the inspector. "I'll give you a receipt."

The spiv's jaw dropped. "Lumme," he said, "you're not putting it through the books, are you?"

★ ★

"I've spent nearly £5,000 on that girl's education," complained an aggrieved father," "and here she goes and marries a fellow with an income of only £280 a year."

"Well," said a friend of the family, "that's five per cent, on your investment. What more can you expect in these times,"

★ ★

Whenever a certain famous conductor was displeased at rehearsal by the performance of the orchestra, he would lose his temper and break anything in sight.

One day, when particularly displeased, he pulled a valuable watch from his pocket and smashed it to bits.

The musicians, feeling responsible for the loss, presented him the following day with an exquisite watch to take the place of the one that had been destroyed. In addition, they gave him another, cheap watch, inscribed: "For rehearsals."

A schoolboy, asked to explain 'Nota Bene,' wrote: "It means absolutely penniless."

★ ★

Calling for her car at the garage, a woman paid the repair bill and drove off. She could have done no more than turned the corner before she was back again, demanding to see the manager.

"What can I do for you, madam?" he asked.

The customer held up her hands for his inspection, revealing what had been, a few minutes before, spotless white gloves but now covered with black grease.

"Do tell me," she said, with cloying sweetness, "what do your mechanics use for towels when they run out of steering wheels?"

Harper, seeing his friend Cash standing in the rain outside an expensive seaside hotel, went up to him and said: "What are you going to do, old chap? Stay out and get wet or go in and get soaked."

It was in a cafe in Warsaw: "Ah, it was different in the old days," whispered the old professor, glancing cautiously around the room. "Then we could lie as we pleased. Today we have to lie as we are told".

ODDITIES OF NATURE • BY CHUCK THORNDIKE

the LARGEST MOTH in the WORLD is the ATLAS, OF ASIA, MEASURING TEN INCHES ACROSS THE WINGS!
SPONGES ARE AMONG THE OLDEST FORMS OF LIFE ON EARTH— IF YOU CUT THE TIP SPONGE APART THE PIECES CONTINUE LIVING, AS IT'S COMPOSED OF EIGHT KINDS OF CELLS!
A FREAK FOUR-LEGGED CHICKEN CAN BE SEEN AT TROPICAL HOBBYLAND, MIAMI, FLA.
World's Fastest Burrower IS THE WOMBAT, OF AUSTRALIA — KNOWN TO HAVE DUG SEVERAL FEET A MINUTE UNDERGROUND!
A RUBBER BANIAN TREE, HAS BEEN GROWING INSIDE A CHIMNEY ON THE CLUB HOUSE AT HIALEAH RACE TRACK, FLA., FOR THE LAST 12 YEARS!
—THANK TO BILL FERRIN, HIALEAH, FLA.

NATURE CURE

BY P.N. TULSIAN

ALEXIS CARREL, who was a great medical authority and a winner of Nobel Prize writes: "Medicine is far from having decreased human sufferings as much as it endeavours to make us believe ..... Artificial Health does not suffice for human happiness. Medical examinations, medical care are troublesome and often ineffectual. Drugs and hospitals are expensive. Men and women are constantly in need of small repairs although they appear to be in good health. They are not well and strong enough to play their part of human beings fully."

This is the epitomised state of medical world today. In this context when Nature Cure comes forward to offer a true and effective solution for the problem of ill-health and disease naturally a curiosity is aroused in the sick about this science.

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In every walk of life from the highly placed to the lowest and the humblest we meet with suffering and disease-ridden human beings—taking for granted their disease—their causation the germs —medicine—operations — vaccination—injections and the various paraphernalia of medical cures. But all these have not helped to solve the problem effectively. A statesman, a solicitor, a businessman, an advocate, an industrialist, a banker, a professor, all sorts of people seem to fall a victim to heart failure—one disease or the other. Children of multi-millionaires are victims of malnutrition. Really a great paradox.

Recent researches have proved beyond doubt that the edifice of the germ theory is not in consonance with the realities of the problem of disease. Sir R. McCarrison, again a medical authority, came to the conclusion after extensive experiments that faulty food and not the germs were the true cause of various diseases. Now if we refer to medical textbooks we find no reference to faulty food to be the cause of disease. There are germs—germs and germs. A medical mysticism.

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Nature Cure school of thought has declared most loudly the primary importance of food. One result of the germ fadism has been the inculcating of a sense of irresponsibility in the mind of the patient. "It is the germ who is the devil responsible for his sufferings". He does not care to know the rules of health, right dietetics—much less to abide by them. Considerations of false ettiquette, standard of living—fashion makes a man to take to and adopt wrong ways of living.

Here comes in Nature Cure—with its teachings—emphasising the need to cure the patient rather than the symptoms of the disease. It is by following health rules that a man can be free from diseases as well as medicines and their cost rather than by doing another wrong to correct the wrong already done. Medical science is a helpless witness to such simple diseases as constipation, common cold what to say of more complex diseases. Millions of dollars are spent on research to find a drug for common cold or a drug to remove constipation, but not a cent is spent in the right direction.

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Being unaware of the true nature of man, a scientist pretends to set the human machine in order—but to no purpose. Nature Cure theory and practice take into account ooth the philosophical as well the manifested nature of human beings. That is why tremendous success is achieved under nature cure treatment.

In the west even under strong opposition from the orthodox allopathic school, Nature Cure has spread and people are more and more making use of Nature Cure methods of healing.

Birth Of An Iceberg

BY JAMES FISHER

AT about 3 a.m. one July morning, I stepped out of the hut to watch the kittiwakes. It was fine Arctic weather, writes the author in 'Lilliput.'

The sun had been shining without a cloud across it for three days, and at midnight had only touched the snow-topped mountains to the north of us across Ice Fjord. An arm of this great water, which nearly cuts Spitsbergen in half, swung south-easterly so that our hut stood, on a raised beach, at a promontory. The Fjord became a wide bay walled on two sides by mountains, and on the third...the inland side...by a broad glacier nearly two miles wide. This descended in a swirl of crevassed slopes from the central ice-cap.

Where this glacier reached the sea, it was faced off into a palisade of vastly varying height. This was made up of cliffs and turrets and battlements of ice, and, in one place, a smooth, flat face about 150 feet high. There were also two dark caves which ate deep into the ice...so deep that we could not see the end of them.

All through the past sunny week, little flocks of kittiwakes had been flying up to the face of this glacier from the bird-cliffs farther down Ice Fjord. As they reached our huts, which two generations of explorers had flattered by the name of Bruce City, they invariably took the short cut overland, crossing the apron of low tundra between the mountains and the sea, which was in that place about a mile wide.

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For the whole of the previous warm fortnight, the sun had shone steadily, almost uninterruptedly.

The glacier was melting fast, at least at its face, for every few hours there was a rumble and a large piece of it would topple off, leaning slowly, then roll out to sea.

As it did so, we caught a glimpse of the deep green of thick, old ice, freshly broken. Then one saw a flash of brown and black as the new-born berg turned right over to show the bits of rock embedded in its underside; and finally a great wobble and rush and seething of water as the birth-wave of the iceberg washed through the bay, and set the other bergs rocking and the little bits of brash ice clanking and disturbed—for a few seconds—an old male bearded seal basking in the sun. The little spotted inner fjord seals popped up their heads and then went on with their fishing.

In the middle of the glacier opposite one of the caves, the sea was much discoloured and brown, a most unusual thing, for nothing is clearer than the quiet waters of the Arctic fjords, in whose cold green depths, the prawns, fish, shrimps, medusae, arrow-worms, whale-food shrimps and butterfly-molluscs can be seen very easily, swimming in masses.

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In this brown zone something special was happening. The shrimps and other plankton were coming to the surface in millions and, although the Arctic day and night, a flock of about two thousand kittiwakes, and another flock of between five and seven hundred of the dark Arctic fulmars from the nearby mountains, were sitting on the water, steadily bobbing their heads and with each bob swallowing a shrimp.

I took my gun with me outside the hut and shot six kittiwakes as they flew over on their way from the glacier. I took them indoors, skinned them, cut their breasts off, and cooked them in a pemmican hoosh.

Then for three hours I worked at their stomach contents, trying to count the number of shrimps which they had taken at their recent meal.

C. came in and told us he had seen an ivory-gull up at the glacier at about midnight. The ivory-

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PRESIDENT GREETS PRINCESS

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, were greeted warmly by President Truman, when they arrived in Washington by air recently from Montreal for a short visit prior to returning to Canada on their way back to Britain. Photo shows: President Truman seen greeting Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, as they landed from the plane on arrival in Washington.

Defence Pact For Pacific

By W. Macmahon Ball

THE idea of a Pacific alliance has been more popular in the countries of the western Pacific than in the United States. But in response to the persistent pleas of the Australian government, President Truman announced that Washington was working toward a defence pact with Australia and New Zealand. It has been suggested that this is the first step in an attempt to build a wider alliance of "free nations" in the Pacific, writes the author in "The Nation".

The idea has manifest attractions, particularly for those nations which, like Australia, have lately come to depend so much on American friendship. There is no doubt about Australia's desire to maintain and strengthen its friendship with the United States, but friendship is not always fostered by an effort to translate it into specific mutual commitments. The time seems opportune to look carefully at the likely consequences of new pacts in the Pacific

The practical value of a pact will usually depend on how far it has been designed to meet a specific threat. Hence, before nations can agree on what to put into the pact, they must agree on the probable nature of the danger.

In the United States most people seem to believe that the Soviet Union and communism are the only sources of danger in the Pacific. But in Australia many people feel that a rearmed Japan is more to be feared.

It seems clear to Australians that the pressures that pushed Japan's rulers to aggression in the past are even more powerful today In the 1930's Japan felt the need of more living room than was available in its own islands for the million yearly increase in its population In 1938 the population of Japan proper was only about 70 000 000; today it is more than 84,000,000, and the rate of increase is greater, too. Even if the birth rate should be rapidly reduced, Japan would have to find work for more than 8,000,000 additional male workers —boys already born—in the next twenty years. In the 1930's Japan's leaders felt it necessary to win military control of neighbouring territories in order to obtain the basic raw materials, the markets, and the food supplies on which its economic life depended Its need for overseas markets and sources of supply is much more acute today. And despite the fate of Tojo and a handful of his colleagues who were unlucky enough to be hanged before they were depurged, the men who rule Japan today have fundamentally the same outlook and the same interests as those who planned the attacks on Manchuria, China and Pearl Harbour.

Japan's Choice

Owing to the poverty of its material resources, Japan can protect its vital interests only by allying itself with one of the two great power blocs. It may be argued that its fear of Russia and communism and its respect for American power assures its reliability as an ally of the West. For my part, I think his is highly doubtful. The Japanese are acutely nervous about the risks of alliance with the United States, though they are cautious about showing their feelings

They know how exposed their cities are to bombing from the mainland, and their sea lanes to Soviet submarines. Like the Germans, they fear that in a general war their role might be to fight a delaying action in behalf of the Western democracies

They do not want to be expendable. Despite Western military intervention in Korea the Japanese know that the United States had decided to give priority to Western Europe. Though American power is immense, it is not unlimited, and many Japanese doubt that the United States would be able to put up effective initial resistance in both East and West. In addition, Japan, as an American ally, must surrender the raw materials and markets of the mainland though it cannot withdraw from the military menace Economically, Japan is part of East Asia The United States may be prepared, for military reasons, to continue to sustain the Japanese economy by adventitious aids, but these can never provide the conditions of stability and growth

No doubt Soviet Russia and China also court Japan as an ally, and they might be able to make it a tempting offer. They might offer food and raw materials and markets on the mainland

They might offer a free hand in the South Seas. In the past, ideological differences have never prevented the Soviet Union from making working agreements with other nations.

It seems reasonable to suppose that Moscow would be even more anxious to win a rearmed than a disarmed Japan as an ally. Hence, it may be that in rearming Japan we are at once improving its bargaining position if it wants to play us off against Russia and weakening our power to reassert control if it should try to double-cross us. In a word, I doubt that the United States has enough continuing inducements to offer, or enough power at its disposal, to insure that a rearmed Japan will remain a reliable ally.

Then And Now

If Australia were in grave danger I believe that the United States, as in 1942, would give all the aid in its power, with or without a pact. But Australia would only be in danger in a general war, and in such a war the forces that the United States could spare for the south-western Pacific would depend on the demands of its global strategy. Australia had considerable strategic importance in the last war because the Japanese-mandated islands barred the direct east-west approach to Japan. Now that these islands are controlled by America and that the northern Pacific air routes have been developed, Australia has much less strategic importance.

It may be urged that danger from Japan is, at worst, still hypothetical, while danger from the Soviet Union is actual, and that defence pacts with the United States will strengthen all nations in the Pacific that are resolved to resist Soviet aggression. But even this proposition must be viewed with caution. It is easy to assume that if an Atlantic Pact is good for the West, a Pacific Pact will be good for the East. The analogy is dangerous It is one thing to use military force to protect a particular country against external attack and another thing to use military force to protect a particular regime against domestic revolution In East Asia it is hardly possible to do the one without doing the other Moreover, it is hardly possible for the West to use force anywhere in East Asia without becoming involved with another powerful revolutionary movement, the revolt of the East against domination by the West

In practice, wherever the United States has found it necessary to carry on military activities in East Asia either to maintain its own bases as in Japan and the Philippines or to give aid to an anti-Communist regime as in China, Korea and Indo-China, it has felt compelled to ally itself with conservative groups whose primary political interest is to resist radical social change

Hence a Pacific alliance under American leadership would presumably require all who entered it to give military support to reactionary regimes

The official American view as I understand it might be summarized as follows: We have the

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OUR DELHI LETTER *From Our Correspondent*

Vinoba Bhave In The Capital

MISSION POSES PROBLEM OF AGRARIAN REFORMS

NEW DELHI, (By Air Mail).

VINOBA BHAVE occupied the stage during the week. He arrived here on Tuesday and has since been visited by the President, the Prime Minister and the Members of the Planning Commission, who held discussion on their five-year Plan.

Acharyaji, speaking here explained that fifty million acres was his target for "Bhumi Dan". There were three hundred million acres of cultivated land in India, he explained. An average family had five members, and he felt that every family could give away one-sixth of its landholding, accepting the poor landless man as the sixth member of his family. From Telengana and Uttar Pradesh, he had received 35,000 acres of land, twenty-five per cent of which was gifts made by the poor people from their small holdings.

Some pertinent questions arise. Acharyaji's Mission is designed to combat Communism. Communism is the problem of large disparities in wealth. This inequality, so far as land is concerned can be eliminated not so much by further reducing already small holdings but by dividing big estates amongst landless labourers. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal are noted for big landlords and Acharyaji should have done well to commence his Campaign in those States.

Then again, the basic problem of agricultural development is small holdings. The Congress resolution on Economic Programme adopted by its Delhi Session said that uneconomic and inefficient units of cultivation stand in the way of economic as well as social progress. Large co-operative farms are, therefore, necessary and agricultual and agrarian economy should be reorganised on the lines of co-operative village management. Is not Shri Vinobaji adding to the problem? With the existing law of succession, land distributed amongst the landless workers would be divided and sub-divided in years to come.

Shree Vinobaji disclosed no plan in Delhi under which land so distributed would not be subject to the law of successive or that the land would be managed on co-operative basis, each landless worker having a share in it.

It may be a pure coincidence that Sri Bhave is having his campaign on the eve of General Elections, Apart from other considerations, the administration and voters are too much occupied with the elections, making arrangements for holding elections and campaigning for their elections.

Purge Corruption

The Finance Minister, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, speaking at Bombay during the week, said that fifteen percent of the servicemen could not be corrupted and fifteen percent could not be improved. In between seventy percent, were "plastic material who could take any shape you give them." The issue, however, is moulding the seventy percent, the too good to be corrupted or the too bad to be reformed? If it is the bad ones who are moulding the "plastic material", there would be nothing else but the corrupt servicemen in India. Government's obvious duty, therefore is to weed out the beyond correction servicemen. There has been no evidence so far that the weeding out has even been attempted

Sir Chintaman referred to the Gorwala Report on administration. There is a well known saying in New Delhi that, while Committees should be a prelude to action, in India they are a substitute for action. The names of Committees and Commissions appointed since August 17, would fill in a newspaper page. Apropos the Secretariat setup, the Tottenham Enquiry was followed by Bajpai Enquiry, which, in its turn gave birth to Gorwala Enquiry. Then Mr. Vellodi had a peep in after which Sir Gopalswamy Ayyangar, presented a plan. This was taken up by the Estimates Committee, whose recommendations have been, half heartedly implemented. Three instances should illustrate the point. The Ministry of Industry is intended to deal with all industrial enterprise in the private sector. Sugar industry is an industrial enterprise in the private sector. It is under the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Transport Ministry as its name signifies, should deal with all forms of transport. It was on this account that shipping was transferred from the Commerce Minstry to the Transport Ministry. Civil Aviation, however, is dealt with by the Ministry of Communications.

All Scientific and Industrial Research is under the Ministry of Natural resources and Scientific Research, and yet, the High Power Technical Institute at Hugli in Bengal is under the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Gorwala, undoubtely, has made some admirable recommendations. There were admirable suggestions embodied in the now forgotten Rolland Report on Bengal Administration. The question of questions is when are they being implemented and who is implementing them? The Book of life details an admirable code of Conduct. It would have been a different world if people were living upto it.

Go Easy Policy

"Since the victory, the spirit of enjoyment has won out over the spirit of sacrifice. People claimed more than they served. They wanted to save effort", said Petain about France of 1921. The and people claim more than they same spirit is prevading India spirit of enjoyment everywhere and people claim more than they deserve. The "Plastic material" organises itself, if there is a talk of economy and retrenchment. It claims that it is its Government, which must give it employment. A Welfare State may and does concede this claim. And what is the quid pro quo? Eating in the restaurants during Office hours, taking constitution walks in the corridors, indulging in endless talks and homeward journey at the stroke of five if not earlier. In Pakistan, I am told, there are fewer men, who work harder and get lesser pay than the Kumbha Mela on the Cycles in New Delhi. If is for the Secretariat Staff to decide who is a better patriot and who is making a bigger contribution to make the country stronger, the men in New Delhi or their opposits numbers at Karachi. India is a mother for getting employment and is step-mother for doing work for the money paid to an individual. Yes, since Independence, the spirit of enjoyment has won out over the spirit of sacrifice. But France paid through its nose for it.

PATTER: *By Asude.*

'DON'T!'

IN the battle of the ballot-box the voter would not be a mere pawn if he realises his rights and responsibilities..... The voter need not have recourse to any stratagem to win his battle .....

"The do's and don'ts listed below are intended to make democracy successful and lead the country to prosperity .....

I thought it was the 'Vana-Mahotsab' and the Annapurnas which were going to "lead the country to prosperity," not forgetting the finer points of the Gita and "Bharatanatyam." It appears that all that has become out of date. All you have to do is to do and don't a number of things, and the country is led to prosperity.

Well, well, who am I to stand in the way of the country being led to prosperity? By all means, let me lead the country to prosperity if a few "do"s and "don't"s do the trick. But can I?

I am sure you have read the list in the daily papers. It is a master-piece in the way of counsels of perfection,—very probably, the "magnum opus" of the Election Commissioner, if not of his masters higher up.

I have read it no less than twelve times. I find that I have mastered the "Do"s alright. It is the "Don't"s which are driving me slowly and steadily to Colney Hatch. Probably, you don't understand Colney Hatch. Shall we say, Ranchi, or Bangalore? Excellent places, I am told, for folks with frayed grey cells.

The author of the copy-book knows that very well, for he hastens to re-assure the novice with a word of cheer at the beginning: "The don'ts for the voter are many but quite simple to observe".

Personally, I felt after the 12th reading that they need not have been so many. Just one would have done the job. Just one word. The same that "Punch" gave to the young man in search of advice.

For, when you boil the lot down, ——the entire lot of hotch-potch and vegetable hash, it comes to this. From about a week ahead of the Day of Days, you have to abscond. You have to go away, ——miles and miles away from your usual domicile, —— leaving not even a note on the mantelpiece, and be lost to the world.

I suppose, it can be done. But it is not so convenient, is it?

You take this as some more of my usual vapourings, don't you? I know. I know. But, surely, by this time you have noted that I, too, have a method in "my" madness. Bear with me for a few moments more, and tell me if I am wrong.

It appears that the two cardinal objectives which the Bosses are trying to achieve are: freedom from undue influencing, and the "secrecy of the ballot." Mark how they set about the first.

"It would be an offence if a voter goes to the polling station in conveyance provided by the candidate or his party or by any other person." Mark that "any other person." "This means, you cannot take a taxi. You must have a conveyance of your own, owned by you, if you wish to avoid walking.

You cannot also take a bus. "Even two families ought not to go in the same vehicle unless they have paid for it jointly." That is, paid for the vehicle. But can I afford to buy half a bus? Or, one-third even?

But the worst is at the tail. "A voter should not give a lift to another voter or his family." Try to take that in. You will read "his family" as "another voter"'s family. What worries me is whether I can give a lift to my own family. You think, I can. No, I cannot.

I am dazed by the incredible innocence of this law-maker. Obviously, he has taken a family as an unit,—a homogenous unit —all tuned up to the same note The same vote, I mean. He is wallowing in a Lethe of utter innocence,—ignorance of "family" conditions as they are today.

And yet, he does come up to the surface for a moment when he comes to his second target: the secrecy of the ballot. "No one should violate the secrecy of the ballot. A voter should not tell even his near and dear ones to whom he has given his vote. A penalty of three months' imprisonment, etc., etc."

Why didn't he think of that when he was blathering about the "conveyance",—of the "near and dear ones"?

Let me give you a picture to make things clear. In fact, a whole picture-gallery. There are eight pictures in the gallery, showing in magnificent array the following signs: A Human Hand, A Hut, the Ears of a Corn and a Sickle, a Spade and a Stoker, Two Bulls with a yoke on, A Tree, a Cultivator winnowing grain, and a Lamp.

The gallery is in my house, and the pictures belong to my wife, my eldest son, my second son, two uncles, one aunt, a grandmother, and a permanent guest who made my house his home three years ago. You see that I am out of the gallery so far.

I understand that the Human Hand is meant to represent the Forward Bloc, the Bulls the Congress, the Lamp the Jan Sangh and so on. There is a good deal of verbal fire-works going on over the finer points of the exhibits. I mean, the wife and the sons and the grand-mother are at it all the time. Apparently, there is no imprisonment for these goings-on,—yet.

I have not the slightest idea yet how these eight people are going to the polling station. Obviously, they cannot go in the same vehicle. My wife and the two sons and the guest can walk. But I am not sure about the grandmother, the uncles, and the aunt. The simplest way out would be, of course, to get eight taxis.

But it is not so much "the night before" which fuddles my brain as the "morning after,"—the afterwards. The Master says: "After he has polled in both the enclosures the voter has merely to walk back home and relax. With this he has done his duty and the result will be known later."

"Walk back home." All right, I walk back home. Never done it for the last five years, but what is a little walking to "lead the country to prosperity"? Yes, but "relax?" What does he mean, "relax"?

"A voter should not tell even his near and dear ones to whom he has given his vote."

It comes to this. You "walk back home and relax. Do not tell even your near and dear ones to whom you have given your vote."

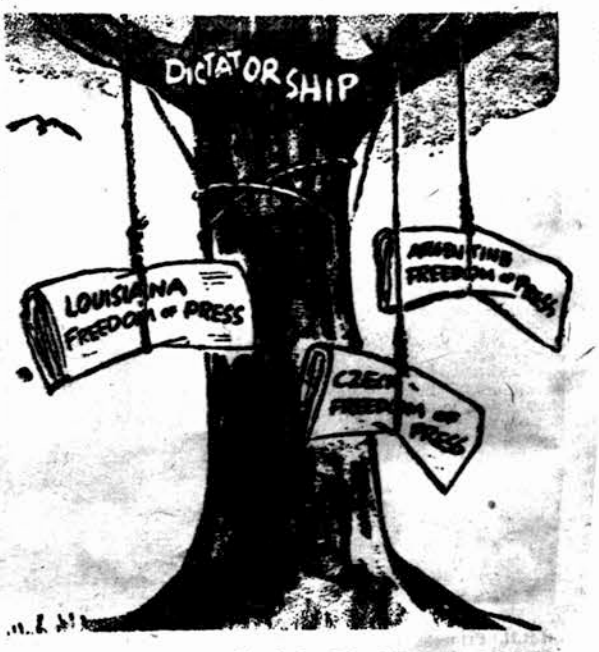
It is perfectly clear that the man perpetrating this is one of three: (i) he is a bachelor, (ii) he is a widower, or (iii) he has divorced his wife. Only one of the three could ask you "not to tell even your near and dear ones for whom you have voted," and yet "RELAX".

Or, he is a better man than I, Ganga Din! But I doubt it.

I think for jobs of this kind, the Powers should have chosen a married man.

Me, I want a peaceful life. And I shall, therefore, take what "Punch" gave the young man

THREE VICTIMS



Burck in 'The Chicago Sun-Times'.

"SILENT REVOLUTION IN AFGHANISTAN"

Gradual Reforms To Stall Mullahs

BY D. V. TAHMANKAR

AFGHANISTAN IS NOT ONE OF THOSE HAPPY COUNTRIES WHICH HAVE NO HISTORY. ON THE CONTRARY, SHE HAS TO HER CREDIT GREAT HISTORICAL ACHIEVEMENTS AND IS PROUD OF HER ANCIENT CULTURE. AFGHANISTAN HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE PIVOT OF ASIAN DESTINIES.

IT was a migration descending from this ancient land which, towards the end of the eleventh millennium, brought about the ethnic and linguistic Aryanization of India, a fact which impressed Hitler most in his search for Aryan culture In the words of M. Grousset, the well-known French historian, "The history of Afghanistan, by virtue of its own interest and because of its conjunction with so many neighbouring and distant countries, is one of the most important in Asia. We have only to touch upon Afghan history and horizons open out before us. Nothing of interest to Afghanistan can leave history indifferent".

This is the background of the modern Afghanistan, which is economically poor and militarily weak. Yet she has the ambition to make a mark in the affairs of the world.

A prominent member of Parliament said: "History makes us conscious of our greatness, but the facts of modern life make us anxious. What our government is to bring about a synthesis of our cultural past and the realities of present-day life which are based on the advancement of science and technical progress".

During my recent trip to this mountain-locked land, I found, wherever I went, a burning desire to modernise the country. I felt the forces of a mighty revolution striding up and down Afghanistan; but it is the least noisy revolution one can imagine. "Hasten slowly" seems to be the national motto.

Demand For Indian Music

After a hearty hand-shake with my friends, I sat down for tea, the national drink of the people. Afghanistan is a dry country, where the Moslem religion forbids the drinking of any kind of alcoholic preparations.

The tea was good; it could have been even better but for the continuous gramophone music which the cafe was resounding with.

Indian music is in great demand here and a flourishing trade goes on in smuggled records as there is a heavy duty on them. If Indian records are not available any British, American or Continental will do. Louder the noise, better is the appreciation of the customers—and certainly greater the consumption of tea.

In this tumultuous surroundings I was introduced to some of the problems of the country by Mr. Fabi Ahmed Zormoti, Director of Information and Tourist Department. He said, "We dont mind what you write about us, so long as you present the facts as they are and not twist them."

I was particularly glad to have this assurance as I was warned by a Soviet diplomat I meet in Peshawar "to be careful in Afghanistan". He whispered "They will not allow you to say one word against their country or the governing clique".

Mr. Zormoti's candid exposition of his Government's attitude towards foreign correspondents relieved me considerably.

It showed, psychologically speaking, that the Afghan people, at least their educated class, have shed their inferiority complex. It was also an indication of their growing realisation of the democratic forces, which demand and get a fair hearing for the opposite view-point.

In their anxiety to build the country on modern lines, the Afghans have bought all kinds of material and machines which are completely unsuited to the requirements of the country. Most of them are rusting away in warehouses for want of trained personnel to work them.

Nowhere else have I seen a more extensive building programme with so few finished houses. I was amused to watch the other day a batch of workers building a house. I discovered that they were not building the main part of the house but were engaged on the outer wall of half-baked bricks.

One of them said to me afterwards, "Oh, no. The house will come last. We put the house, as it were, in the midst of the four walls which serve as a kind of fortification".

The architect had no plan. He said that the owner of the house had given him his ideas and "the house will solve as we go on".

Might Of Mullahs

I asked an Afghan friend "Why don't you employ modern propaganda methods to spread modern ideas among the masses." He said: "We would very much like to. But we have to be careful, not to offend the Mullah class, the religious priests who have such a hold on the ignorant".

He told me the strange story of ex-King Amanullah and his revolutionary programme and what fate they met at the hands of these religious fanatics.

The King had made a triumphal tour of Europe which made him impatient of the Afghan way of life. He was in a hurry to modernise his country. He ordered complete emancipation of women; his Queen, Souriya, in a dramatic moment, tore off her veil at a public meeting to give lead to her sex. He introduced monogamy and compulsory education for boys and girls.

To quote my friend, "If the King's programme were allowed to become effective, it would have radically altered the social and economic life of Afghanistan But the Mullahs saw in it a danger to their power over the masses and decided to challenge the King. They decreed that he was mad and his reforms were un-Islamic.

The mobs rose in rebellion everywhere. In a matter of months the country was on fire. A highwayman named Habibullah Khan, the Bachha-i-Saquo, (which means the son of a water-carrier), dramatically appeared on the scene and drove the King out of the country. With him went his grand programme of reforms."

This has been a terrible lesson to Afghan advocates of reform. Although Bachha-i-Saquo was finally defeated and publicly hanged, the Government dare not go too fast in the direction of modernization, lest the Mullahs take objection to any of its reforms.

Girls With Veils

A high authority told me how cautiously the Government had to begin its work of educating women again They could not start schools in the normal way. They called them institutions for training nurses and midwives. There, women were taught to read and write

The ladies come to schools and colleges in covered carriages and learn whatever subjects they are interested in, including the history of the suffragate movement in Great Britain. But they dare not show their faces in public.

Mass education has been given the first priority in the Government programme for the uplift of the people As one professor said to me, "We cannot hope to break the Mullah's grip over the masses except by educating them The solid foundation of our social revolution will be laid only when the younger generation is taught to read and write—and thus to think for itself."

At the moment there are 70,000 boys and 4,236 girls receiving

(Continued on Page 23)

SINO-INDIAN relations have made history in both countries. Buddhism discovered China and China found in Gandhism the doctrines of Lao-Tse. This traffic in culture has been going on since the dawn of history. The Chinese Mission, which is now touring Free India will add another glorious chapter to the

SINO-INDIAN CULTURAL LINKS

BY WU SHIH-CHANG,
Lecturer In Chinese, Oxford University

TWICE in history the Chinese people, when confronted with political disintegration, looked up to India with great admiration for her wisdom and inspiration. The first time was from the 4th to the 6th century A.D., when half of China was overrun by the nomad Tartars and her orthodox Confucianism was challenged by the revival of metaphysical Taoism, which in turn was reinforced by the introduction of Buddhism into China. There was little direct contact but the effects of Indian upon Chinese culture were none the less enormous and have yet to be adequately appraised, writes the author in the "Aryan Path."

The second instance arose in the years following the end of the First World War, when China, though one of the victorious Allies, was nevertheless the victim of power politics, suffering the double scourge of internal misgovernment and external invasion, military as well as economic. At the beginning of the 20th century the Chinese people still looked up to Western civilization, at least in its scientific and political achievements, but the first World War brought them more horror of than admiration for modern science, and Western political systems seemed in practice unsuited to their needs.

While thus groping in the dark, they suddenly beheld a star rising in the traditional "Western Heaven" above the poverty-stricken country which had once been their source of inspiration but was now under the yoke of a foreign power. This star, the Mahatma, was regarded by many Chinese as the incarnation of Buddha, or at any rate as a Bodhisattva.

China, though independent, was wallowing in the bloody pit of interminable civil war and could see no prospect of putting her own house in order, whereas India, under foreign rule, had at last found a spiritual leader to guide her towards resurrection and independence. The rise of Gandhi filled the Chinese with a profound sense of shame coupled with hope and admiration for China's suffering neighbour.

China Looks To Mahatma

Their admiration was based on more than mere political reasoning. Gandhi's "non-violence, direct action" is the application of his principle of satyagraha which literally means "insistence on truth." Apart from the etymology of the term, the two concepts seem at the first glance to be entirely unrelated. To the followers of Gandhi, as their conduct showed, "non-violence direct action" covered a number of activities; notably non-co-operation with the then Government in India, boycott of British goods, refusal to pay taxes and almost any measures short of actual fighting. But satyagraha, as the Mahatma conceived it, is essentially a moral force which implies tolerance and love not only for one's compatriots but also for their opponents and the refusal to fight or to use any form of violence; a moral force which he believed could unite the heterogeneous masses of India on a common front and bring about the end of foreign rule.

Gospel Of Moral Force

The other activities of his followers were extraneous; not all of them had his approval; and from time to time he had to curb their excesses. His own weapons for enforcing satyagraha were fasting and prayer; to his opponents, these were a better manifestation of satyagraha than the much-dreaded non-co-operation; to his compatriots, they were a source of spiritual strength. To the Mahatma, truth was love and tolerance, and therefore non-violence; by his followers, provided they refrained from violence, any form of political activity was conceived to be in conformity with the principle of insistence on truth. At this point, a national religion was successfully merged and identified with the national movement of political aspiration. Is it not true that all religions, particularly Christianity, have sprung from movements of national aspiration, conditioned by the political situation of the nations concerned?

The strength of the moral force required of the individual religious leader is invariably proportional to the degree of his compatriots' sufferings, which might be measured either by the strength of their oppressors or by the extent of other causes of disaster.

Now that Gandhi has successfully united the heterogeneous masses of India into one nation by his personality and has become a martyr himself and thanks to the far-sighted policy of the British Government, India has won her independence, we can study, from a retrospective view, more clearly, objectively and disinterestedly, the underlying principles of Gandhi's philosophy of satyagraha, which combines "insistence on truth" with "non-violence."

In so doing, the present writer, as a Chinese, is perhaps in a slightly advantageous position in being acquainted not only with the long history of the sufferings of the Chinese people, but also with the doctrines propounded by ancient Chinese sages under analogous circumstances.

It is perhaps not altogether irrelevant, as a matter of academic interest, to review some aspects of the striking affinity between the doctrine of the Indian Mahatma and that of the founder of Taoism.

Indian & Chinese Philosophy

I will, however, limit the scope of my investigation to the essentials of the main theories of the two sages without going into the details of the possibility of Lao-Tse's influence on Gandhi, which is a matter of speculation. Nor, will I endeavour to illustrate the similarities or dissimilarities between the Chinese and Indian trends of philosophy except that I must say that of all the different schools of indigenous Chinese thought, Taoism is in many ways the closest to Buddhism. Moreover, as most readers are already familiar with Gandhi's doctrine, I will rather try to explain Lao-Tse's theory than to compare it in detail with that of Gandhi.

It is hardly necessary to remind the reader that Lao-Tse was born (c. 604 B.C.) in a China where the "hundred schools of philosophy" flourished while the people were suffering from incessant civil wars between the various warring States. Lao-Tse was utterly disgusted with all war and was therefore, like Mo-Ti, his fellow-countryman, an exponent of pacifism. In the 81 chapters of his Tao Te Ching, there are four (30, 31, 68, 69) devoted to denouncing war and other chapters deplore the use of "sharp weapons" (Chapters 53, 57) and of "fishing steeds" (Chapter 46).

Non-Violence In China

In the first place, Lao-Tse is quite sure that war can never stop war; it will only produce new wars.

He who advises the ruler with Tao (truth) will not propose to use arms as demonstration of strength to the world.

For arms are often boomerangs. (Ch. 30).

In the second place, war is the chief cause of destruction and calamity:—

Where the troops are, thorns and brambles grow.

After the raising of great armies, there will be famine and disaster. (Ibid).

And he concludes in the next chapter that "good weapons are none the less ill-omened things; people may hate them."

Later on he defines the true fighter:—

He who is versed in charioteering is not militant.

He who is versed in warfare does not display his wrath. (i.e., is not to be easily excited and does not take warfare light-heartedly). (Ch. 68)

Therefore if swords are crossed,

He who has genuine grievance will surely win. (Ch. 69)

He declares that

he who is proud of military success is one who enjoys murdering and therefore should never be allowed to have his way in this world (Ch. 31).

Theory Of The "Mighty Meek"

In this connection, it can be said that Lao-Tse is always on the side of the weak and the lowly. Thus he proceeds to expound the theory that the weak are the most powerful and the lowly are the richest. This statement is not mere quibbling; nor is it, as it is often supposed to be, recondite mysticism. He illustrates this theory by quite concrete and intelligible examples. Water, for instance, is the softest, the most pliable and therefore the weakest substance in the world, "yet it can overwhelm and undermine the strongest substance", e.g., rocks and mountains. (Ch. 43).

But wherein lies the strength of this most pliable substance? Lao-Tse does not say. There is, however, a well-known ancient Chinese proverb which says: "People are like water, which can support the boat but can also capsize it." The boat is of course the government, which is stronger than the individual or the people. So it is quite clear that the strength of the weak lies, in the case of water, in its magnitude and in the case of people in their multitude.

The example, which Lao-Tse gives to illustrate how the lowly are the richest is that of rivers and seas.

The reason why rivers and seas are regarded as lords of the valleys is that they are lower than the valleys. (Ch. 66)

Three Treasures Of Humanity

That is why they get more water than the valleys do. We should bear in mind that whenever Lao-Tse speaks of the strength of water, it always implies the multitude of the people. Such expressions as "people are like water" and "To stop the mouths (i.e., opinion) of the people is worse than to stop the flowing of streams," had become too platitudinous in the Classical Period to merit repetition in the laconic verse of the Tao Te Ching.

Lest the reader should fail to understand the metaphor of the strength of water, Lao-Tse sometimes uses "the infant" as another example of the weak and lowly. The infant is the most weak and defenceless being, yet he is always protected for the very reason of his being defenceless; and, on the other hand, the infant has more potential capacity of growing and strengthening himself than the adult.

With compassion for the people always in his mind, Lao-Tse develops the principle of Love.

I have three treasures to offer; keep and regard them well. First, Love; second, Frugality; third, Refuse to take precedence of others. Only he who has love can be brave, only he who is frugal can be magnanimous, only he who refuses to lead will be the leader. Equipped with love, you will win in war; you will be strengthened in defence. Heaven will arm with love those whom It would save. (Ch. 67)

On the theme of frugality, Lao-Tse bases his theory on the premise that poverty of the people is the direct result of exploitation by those who are in power. Exploitation is against Heaven's way.

Heaven takes away from those who have too much and gives to those that have not enough. But man's way is exactly the reverse. He takes away from those that have not enough and gives to those who already have too much. Who can offer the "too much" he has to the world? He must be the one who grasps the truth. (Ch. 77)

Does this sound like **Marxism** or like satyagraha?

I trust that the reader can by now compare and appraise the striking affinities between the doctrine of the ancient Taoist and that of the modern Mahatma. Lao-Tse also advocates the principle of "Requiting resentment with kindness." (Ch. 63) Can there be any better interpretation of Gandhi's principle of tolerance than this, or vice versa?

To end this short article, I will quote a verse from the last chapter of the Tao Te Ching with a story told by S. Goswami in a pamphlet entitled Psychology of Gandhi.

Tao Te Ching:—

The sage does not hoard,
When he has offered what he has to others,
He has more than before. (Ch. 81)

Goswami's story:—

Once his (Gandhi's) wife saved 300 rupees; Gandhi fasted for it and compelled his wife to give away the money and not to collect anything in the future.

Gandhi calls this practice "non-thieving"; Lao-Tse, "non-possessing."

ATOMIC COCKTAIL & GEIGER COUNTER

A geiger counter is the heart of this instrument being used at Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, U.S.A., location of the first hospital ever devoted exclusively to medicine. The counter determines the quantity of radioactive iodine which remains in the thyroid gland 24 hours after the patient has been given an "atomic cocktail" The radioactivity or giving of of rays and nuclear particles, enables physicians to follow the travel of radioactive substances in the body. Normal thyroid glands withdraw iodine from the blood to make the thyroid hormone

Thus overactivity of the gland or some cancers of the gland can be treated by substituting radioactive iodine for normal inert iodine. The radioactive iodine taken up in large quantities by properly stimulated cancer tissue destroys the cancer growth in that area.

The X on the throat enables the operator to set the machine a precise distance from the throat and always at the same angle by use of a measuring device not shown. Unless the counts are made at an exactly known distance from the body they cannot accurately be translated into dosage quantity of radioactive iodine. The mark, which is a harmless ink, remains on the patient's skin for several days during which surveys and re-examination are done to be certain the iodine is remaining where it will do the most good.

In the Brookhaven hospital, doctors and nurses already have pioneered atomic research techniques with patients.

Colour Superstitions

Among the ancient Greeks it was believed that the eggs of a raven would restore blackness to the hair. So effective was the remedy thought to be that the vain Greek kept his mouth filled with oil while the egg was rubbed into his hair in order to keep his teeth from turning black.

The Mexican Indians gave the name *Kan* to a god who "supported" the sky. *Kan* meant yellow. The Japanese dreaded cats that were pinkish or brown. The all-black cat had divine powers, one of which was to foretell the weather.

Red-sighted persons (those who prefer red) are likely to have dark eyes as well as hair and a dark complexion. It is believed Blonds are usually green sighted. (preferring green).

In foods pure red is succulent. Tints of blue and violet are not as "edible" as pure hues or shades of the same colours. A misguided baker who once tried to market bread in harmless pastel tints found the venture a dismal failure.

In some European countries red flannel (original of red flannel underwear) was once considered a remedy for certain fevers and to relieve sprains.—*Colour Research Lab of the Sun Chemical Corp.*

LAST LOOK ROUND

ELECTION fever is contagious. From man to man it spreads. Eve makes it the talk of her tea parties. Where they meet in the villages they talk of their favourite runners. And the whole atmosphere is surcharged with heightened enthusiasm in one form or the other.

It was at the height of the Non-Co-operation days. The writ or the slogan of the Congress ran through hills and dales. It engulfed the plains of the Gangetic basin, right through three or four provinces. There was that call to boycott the legislatures — "Council-ku jana mannu ha!". It was not "haram" —religiously forbidden—but only "mannu," banned.

There was a time when a call like "Ram-Ram" given by the Congress youngsters like Jawaharlal Nehru and some of his colleagues passed from mouth to mouth in the villages of U.P like the Fiery Cross in Scotland. The time and place of the meeting was given along with the slogan-cry. And within a few hours thousands of villagers used to gather together at the appointed place, sometimes from five miles' distance, to hear the message of their leaders. It was the agitation of the U. P.—Oudh and Agra—peasants against the eviction orders that their landlords got served on their tenants. The demands of the tenants were for living wage and proper sharing of the produce or some such thing. The enthusiasm that was created was likely to go out of bounds and threats of violence against the landlords were obvious. The absentee landholders did not dare to come to their lands or reside amidst them. That was some unity.

The same loyalty and obedience were forthcoming when the Congress launched its "Council Boycott" programme. In those days the then Government of India had a Director of Information. It was his duty to faithfully bring out an annual publication which was termed "India 1921", "India 1922" and so on, named after the year, the events during which were recorded. In one of the volumes, there is a fine record of the boycott of the elections. In some of the villages of the present Uttar Pradesh, on the polling day the officers concerned waited from morn till sunset. Not a single human being turned up to record his vote. That was the effective practical demonstration of how rigidly the writ of the Congress ran in those days.

Today we are making an unprecedented experiment with adult franchise. Compared to the old-day elections, the present ones can be contrasted with them as the aeroplane can be contrasted with the bullockcart—India's basic vehicle. Today there is on the contrary all inducement and even incitement by all and sundry parties to the public to go in their thousands and vote for their respective candidates. And the response from the public also, when an election meeting is convened, is not lacking, though the ancient Fiery Cross of 'Ram-Ram' has given place to handbills and announcements through papers and otherwise.

Tactics Win

FROM Kalimpong comes the news that such a meeting was convened there early this month. The public had gathered in good numbers because that was the first election rally there. The speakers who were scheduled to address the meeting were on the point of discharging their first volley of eloquence.

In the nick of time a rival party spread the news that the speakers at the meeting had not been included in the list of Congress candidates for the Darjeeling District.

The speakers did not know for whom to address the meeting.

In a huff, they dissolved the meeting and walked away!

The rival party had the credit of dissolving the meeting of their opponents on the breath of a single item of news—it might have even been rumour. But it won them the day.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister, recently said at Pathankot that the opposition parties were spreading false propaganda against the Congress.

Some of the rival parties of the Congress said that Nehru had become a Muslim—obviously their intention being to urge the Hindus not to vote for any Congress candidates.

In war and love they say all means are fair. Similarly in elections also, all kinds of hoaxes are played by rival parties to dissuade the public from listening to or voting for their political opponents. A case of this sort some decades back was the publication of alleged letters of an election candidate to a lady in one of the rival party's papers in a metropolitan city in India. It is needless to say these tactics won the day and the candidate lost any chance of being returned at the polls.

Kanpur Tops

KANPUR in Uttar Pradesh, the famous industrial city of Northern India, seems to be teeming with bogus charges against Congressmen, who are likely to contest the elections. Registering of false charges with the police and the enforcement staff against prospective Congress candidates, despatch of telegrams to the Central Election Committee under fictitious names and putting trunk calls to Delhi to convey the "history sheets" of the selected "fortunates" are the highlights of the game of mud-slinging that seems to have gained full momentum at Kanpur on the eve of the scrutiny of the Uttar Pradesh Congress candidates' lists by the Central Committee, said a U.P. paper, in one of its issues last week.

"The climax was reached today," the paper continues, "when a highly placed official of the enforcement staff had to knock from pillar to post to verify the truth behind the charge of blackmarketing in cloth against a Kanpur Congress candidate who had been recommended for the House of the People from another district. The officer moved with a posse of policemen from market to market checking stocks and godowns and scrutinising account books of some leading cloth houses—but in vain. Several hours of frantic search ultimately proved abortive and the energetic and pains-taking officer realised, rather too late in the day, that his mission was nothing else but a 'wild goose chase.' The complaint was, it is believed, only a part of the game of mud-slinging as was evident from the fact that a copy of the complaint was reported to have been rushed to New Delhi for being filed as a piece of 'reliable evidence' against a prospective Congress candidate."

The paper further continues: Several batches of Kanpur Congressmen have already left for Delhi with evidence, oral and documentary, a great volume of which is stated to be forged and the rest full of 'suppresio veri' to run down the 'fortunates' (who have been selected) and to boost the 'unlucky'.

The above is a graphic description of the lengths to which rival groups and parties in the election campaign can and do go and have gone. It is not merely the Congress and anti-Congress groups that have been at it. Even the rival groups in the Congress itself have indulged in these tactics not merely in the Uttar Pradesh but elsewhere in the country. The group-rivalry in the Punjab has gone on between the Sachar and Bhargava factions to an unseemly extent. And in the long run Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, the former Chief Minister of the state, has decided to contest the elections as an independent candidate.

All this in a nutshell explains what Jawaharlal Nehru as Congress President must be undergoing. Nerve wracking business is this work of the Central Selection (screening) Committee of the Congress.

By Cartloads

ONCE there were similar election disputes in the undivided Bengal Congress before the partition of the country. The Congress High Command sent one of the prominent Congress leaders, who later became the president of the Congress, to conduct an inquiry. When he arrived in Calcutta, it is said, that the rival groups produced documentary evidence supporting their individual claims by SEVERAL CARTLOADS ON EACH SIDE! And the leader, who went there, must have been dumbfounded!

Similarly the AICC office at New Delhi must be having 'documentary evidence' for and against the candidates of several rival groups in the Congress if not by cartloads and tons, by hundredweights. To sift through all this must be a herculean task. And in the process, even as Congress President Nehru said, there are likely to be some mistakes. There have been other mistakes in the States Congress organisations themselves, where the directions of the Congress President have not been strictly followed in respect especially of the political integrity and secular-mindedness by the selectors. The Screening Committee of the Congress will be able to eliminate most of these inadvertent selections. But it is just possible in the process of selecting nearly four thousand candidates there are likely to be some unconscious errors.

Caused Trouble

IN connection with group representations a funny but sad incident some years back can be recalled here. In one of the Indian provinces a group of M.L.As. made a representation to the minister concerned that detenus connected with a petty state that was later merged in the province should be released. The minister in charge was against releasing the detenus. The plea of the legislators was that some of the detenus had taken part in the 1942 sabotage movement, which though not officially endorsed by the Congress, had not been condemned by anybody, because most of the leaders who could do that were inside the jails. It was Mahatmaji, when he came out of prison, who without mincing words condemned the sabotage activities. However, these detenus, some of whom had taken part in the sabotage activities, it was urged, should be released. Due to the group pressure, the minister in charge had to set them free.

But immediately after that there were several dacoities round about, in which the released detenus were alleged to have taken part. Another set of M.L.As. then went to the minister in charge and complained about these. The hand of law however, ultimately got at some of the trouble-makers.

This was not a hoax played but partisan representation. But the consequences troubled the countryside for some weeks, if not months, before the mischief was checked.

There is another instance. A certain person had to be elected to Parliament as the group, which recommended him, would have no other man. Later this M.P., after an inquiry by a Parliamentary Committee, sprang a surprise by tendering resignation, when he found he could not evade expulsion!

'Satyagraha'

FROM Balaghat in Madhya Pradesh comes the news that some of the Congress Satyagrahis are contemplating contesting elections in the role of independents, 'a la' Bhargava, against the official Congress candidates. After the announcement of the approved lists, Swami Nityanand, one of such Congress 'Satyagrahis', has declared his desire to stand for Balaghat constituency in opposition to the official Congress candidate, Shri Kanhaiyalal. After the announcement of the approved Congress candidates' list, the disgruntled Congress 'Satyagrahis' formed a separate group of their own and now have declared their intention of contesting against several Congress candidates.

We have these unseemly wrangles nearer home in Bombay itself. For the past two weeks statements and counter—statements have been appearing in the local papers about the president of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee. Some disgruntled Congressmen have been at it. Representations were said to have been made to the Central Selection Committee of the Congress against the president of the B.P.C.C. and the selection of candidates. However as the final list, after passing the screening, was announced, one thought that these wrangles would end. But they have not.

It is, therefore, that the A.I.C.C. office has been considering what action to take against such Congressmen. It is now reported that the Congress High Command is contemplating disciplinary action for defiance of the Central Election Committee against 30 to 40 Congressmen of the Punjab, including the former Chief Minister Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, even though many of them have resigned from the Congress. The resignation of Dr. Bhargava has been received by the Congress High Command, but, it is reported, has not been yet accepted. Mr. Lalbahadur Shastri, the General Secretary of the Congress, said that his case would be considered for disciplinary action.

What is true of the Congress is true of several other parties. But the task of the latter is much more easy in comparison to the number of candidates they are putting up.

Secularism Wins

IT is good to read that the Muslim League Parliamentary Board has given tickets to contest elections on its behalf to five Hindus in the Madras province. Similarly the Hindu Sabha in West Bengal was reported some time back to have given a ticket to a Muslim candidate to contest the elections. After all, the Congress President Nehru's hammering on the secular nature of the state seems to have had some effect both on the Hindus and the Muslims. That is the right answer to Pakistan's propaganda about 'atrocities' being suffered by Muslims in the Indian Union.

In Vogue

WALKING tours have of late acquired the vogue. Vinoba set the pace in modern India after Mahatma's death. Doing Telangana first and giving assurance to the peasants and villagers, harassed both by the Communists and the Governmental process of suppressing the Reds, Vinoba gave courage and then brought succour by begging for land for the landless—the 'Bhu-daan", which he revived on a large enough scale.

After Telangana, Vinoba has treked all the 800 miles from Madhya Pradesh to Delhi. On the way he has collected 21,000 acres of land for the landless, according to Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru. Vinoba is, it is learnt, to tour on foot some of the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh shortly.

On the eastern frontier of India, the Governor of Assam has been treking in the Naga country—the unadministered area, which is yet purely tribal. Shri. Jairamdas Daulatram, the Governor, opened a sub-divisional centre last week in the Konyak area. On the second day of his trek, Jairamdas reached Kongnyu, which is 2,500 feet above sea level. The first day's climb was about 1,300 feet. The people living in this area go about almost naked— the males wearing a suspended strip of cloth at their waist and the women having a foot-wide piece going round the same region of their bodies. On the third day he met some head-hunting Nagas. One of them admitted having taken three heads. After four more days of treking, the Governor reached Mon, near the Burma frontier.

Here the chief of Mon showed Jairamdas 13 human skull trophies he had won!

Master's Voice

ABOUT two months back the swashbuckler Master Tara Singh speaking at Nichol Park at Amritsar expressed that "after capturing Lahore there would be complete Hindu-Sikh unity. "The Sikh leader was speaking on his differences with the Hindus and was replying to Pakistani propaganda that Sikhs should not trust the Hindus as they had not fulfilled the promise they had given to the Sikhs (probably, the Sikhistan demand was referred to by Tara Singh).

Last week speaking at Ambala in the course of an election meeting on behalf of the Jan Sangha, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukheri said: "The brave Punjabis ..... should fight their difficulties out manfully and it would be they who would march on to Lahore and Rawalpindi in the near future."

Both these leaders seem to be living in a dreamland of their own imagination. Not merely does India's Prime Minister Nehru want no annulment of the Partition, but the common man in India, who has sufficient worries of his own, wants no Akhand Bharat, 'a la' Munshi, with the added worries and headaches of Pakistan. If this single issue is put before the Indian electorate today, though it is in the main illiterate, we can be sure that it will turn down any thought of re-union of Pakistan with India.

Red's Tactics

THE Communist leaders in India want the Government to lift the ban on the party, wherever the ban exists. Gopalan recently said that the terrorist movement in Telangana had been called off by the Party. Some time earlier he also advanced the theory that it was the Government which was creating the situation and blaming the Reds! Gopalan tried to "samjav" Vinoba Bhave of the good intentions of the Communists. Though sympathetic, Vinoba plainly told the Reds that if they were sincere, they should surrender all the arms and ammunition they have collected for the Telangana struggle. No response is forthcoming to this suggestion from the Communists. Again A. K. Ghosh, the General Secretary of the Party, wants "an honourable settlement" but he says that "they are not going to degrade themselves by standing before the Government in sack cloth and ashes." Ghosh said the Communists were not dishonest enough to say that they were wedded to non-violence. He then went on categorically setting forth the demands of the party. These are the withdrawal of warrants against suspects and facilities to party members to visit Telangana. He said that in that case all violent activity in the disturbed tracts would cease within 15 days.

Are our "comrades" so sure that their writ still runs in Telangana? Gopalan said all terrorist activities in Telangana had been cancelled, but before the ink on the print of his statement was dry, there were reports of Communist raids and lootings and murders and pillage.

And then who knows which Communist leader the Government should trust! The latest report from Calcutta says that five top-ranking Communists have been suspended from the Party membership for periods of six months to two years. These five are B. T. Randive, G. Adhikari, Bhawani Sen, Somnath Lahiri and N. K. Krishnan. These suspensions have been decided upon at a secret meeting of the party leaders following the move towards calling off the Telangana activities, it is said.

Who knows whether the vociferous "comrades" of today may not be relegated to the limbo of oblivion tomorrow by the secret conclave of the party? And with whom is the Government to deal then? This aspect of the problem does not seem to have bothered the Communist leaders in the least. But the public has a right to demand a steady leadership and a chalked out policy and programme from the Reds, who are entering the election field in some places.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Spain: 'Pro Tuberculosos'

MEDICAL CHARITIES' ANNUAL WINDFALL

TUBERCULOSIS has long engaged the attention of the authorities in Spain, and there have been several stamps issued for raising money for the eradication of this terrible scourge. In contrast to India, which is more or less happy with the issue of a set of 'T.B. Seals', Spain issues a set with special charitable surcharges, and makes the use of the stamps compulsory for a special period.

The Anti-Tuberculosis stamp of Spain have been issued annually since 1937, and from their sale Tuberculosis sanatoria and hospitals have been built and a great deal of good done throughout the country. While it is not advisable to link up a country's medical services with revenues that must needs be variable, it has been seen in practice that not only do stamp collectors contribute large amounts towards these medical services, but that they do it with willing cheerfulness.

Spain has shown that once a series had become fairly popular, there is a constant increase in sales year by year. As a matter of fact the stamps proved so popular within a short while that little by little, additional values were added to the sets. The gradual evolution of a popular series, as shown by Spain and Switzerland, might with advantage be copies by India. The inclusion of a rupee value in this year's set of Indian T.B. Seals was rather unwise, for one rupee is far too large a sum to be willingly spent by the average collector.

VERY POPULAR

Spain, in common with many other countries, has deliberately kept the value of her surcharges fairly low. The result is that it is no longer quite necessary to make the use of the stamps obligatory, since almost everyone uses more stamps on letters than are needed.

Spain began the T.B. series in 1937. The 10 cent denomination depicted the Cross of Lorraine (the international symbol of tuberculosis relief) and was inscribed 'Pro Tuberculoses Pobres' (for needy T.B. patients). The stamp was in blue and black with the Lorraine Cross in red. A similar stamp of the same value was issued the following year, while in 1939 a 10 cent value in the 'Franco and Arms' definative series was slightly modified and issued in purple brown.

Special surcharges were first brought out in 1940, when one airmail label and three Surface stamps were designed showing a profile portrait of General Franco alongside the Cross of Lorraine. Values are 10c violet, 20 plus 5c green, 40 plus 10c blue and 10c (Air) bright pink, the Cross being, as usual, in red on all values.

Quite an imaginative use has been made of the Cross of Lorraine on the T.B. stamps of 1941, where a knight is shown piercing the dragon of tuberculosis using the Lorraine Cross as a gigantic sword. The values of this set are: 10c black, 20 plus 5c violet, 40 plus 10c slate and 10c (Air) blue.

SOLD AT CHRISTMAS

The inscription 'Pro Tuberculoses Pobres' was used for only two years for by this time the stamps were known all over Spain. From 1940 onwards only the Lorraine Cross was used to identify the stamps. The postal administration showed good common sense in choosing the Christmas season for the sale of these stamps for during this time of good will everyone's purse-strings were bound to be much looser.

The 1942 T.B. set showed the Lorraine Cross against a background of symbolic doves, values being 10c salmon, 20 plus 5c brown, 40 plus 10c green and 10c (Air) salmon. The air stamp is in horizontal format. The Cross of Lorraine stands out vividly against the shield of a Crusader on the surface post stamps of the 1943 Anti-T.B. set. The Air stamp has the Lorraine Cross and the outline of a bird, but it is the postage series that is really attractive. 10c violet, 20 plus 5c green 40 plus 10c 10c (Air) violet.

The dragon motif has again been used in 1944, where a horseman is trampling the T.B. scourge underfoot. The Air stamp shows a tuberculosis hospital. The stamps are: 10c orange, 20 plus 5c greenish black, 40 plus 10c violet, 80 plus 10c blue and 25c (Air) orange. Note the addition of an extra value in the surface set.

A more conventional St. George and dragon form the subjects of the 1945 series while the Air stamp has a particularly fine representation of an eagle with wings outspread. Values are 10c red-orange, 20 plus 5c green, 40 plus 10c violet, 80 plus 10c blue and 25c (Air) vermilion.

The higher values evidently did not sell very well for they have been withdrawn for the set of 1946. Appealing figures of a woman and child are featured on the 5c chocolate, a deck chair in a garden on the 10c violet-blue and a sanatorium on the 25c magenta air stamp. The conventional surcharges have been omitted on these stamps and the labels represent the actual T.B. tax, having to be used in addition to the regular postage stamps.

AESCULAPIUS

The ancient Greek god of medicine, Aesculapius, is the subject of the 1948 T.B. series, one of the simplest and most effective to date. Values are 5 c yellow-brown, 10 c green 50 c plus 10 c red-brown and 25 c (Air) ultramarine The Air stamp shows a plane over a tuberculosis sanatorium

A galleon (why?) is shown on the 1948 set, which consists of 5 c violet, 10 c green and 50 c plus 10 c red brown stamps for surface mail and a 25 c denomination in ultramarine for Airmail use.

Hitherto most of the subjects used for the Anti-T.B. sets of Spain have been symbolic rather than realistic, but the ones used for the set for the current year employ conventional designs. The surface mail stamps show children playing on the beach, while the top value (Air) shows a nurse with a baby. There has been a further change in the denominations of this series, and the 50 c plus 10 c value which had been included 1948 (combined inland letter plus tax) has now been withdrawn. The current stamps are 5 c deep red, 10 c green and 25 c (Air) brown, none of the lables carrying a surcharge. The revenue from the sale of these stamps is assured, for their use is obligatory on all correspondence posted between October and March. By themselves none of these stamps can be used for postage, having to be used in conjunction with the regular series.

The 5 c has to be used on inland postcards, the 10 c is for inland letters and the top value for airs. There has been a special cachet provided for these stamps showing the General Franco Sanatorium at Bilbao. All the T.B. stamps of Spain have been of a very low face value, and the fact that they are issued in large quantities has kept their value fairly low in the catalogue. They make an attractive and varied series in the album and are the perfect thing for the beginner who wants to go in for 'health' stamps, since they are far easier to obtain than the corresponding series for Switzerland or New Zealand which are priced very much higher.

Crescents' T.B.

Like the mother country, some of the Spanish possessions issue T.B. sets. Above is pictured the 1951 series for Spanish Morocco, the Cross of Lorraine being replaced by a double crescent.

WEST GERMAN CHARITIES

THE annual set of charity stamps has been issued by West Germany and first day of sale is October 23rd. The stamps have been plentifully printed and are likely to be used largely on commercial correspondence since the surcharges are very nominal in each case.

The stamps are inscribed 'Helpers of Mankind' and have been designed by Hermann Bapf and engraved by Leon Schnell and Jan Piwkzic, being printed at the State Printing Works, Berlin, in sheets of 50 with the new 'B.P.' watermark. Planned to be in circulation for about six months the stamps are valid throughout Western Germany and are inscribed 'German Federal Posts'.

Two of the four persons featured on this issue are well known to collectors, having already been used as the central subjects of several stamps, Pestalozzi on many Swiss ones and St. Vincent de Paul on those of various European countries. The other two personages shown are presumably Germans well known in their country for charitable works Printing of each value is given in brackets.

Particulars of these stamps are given below:

4 pfs. plus 2 pfs brown: St. Vincent de Paul. (4,000,000)

10 pfs plus 3 pfs. green Friedrich von Bodenschwinge. (3,000,000)

20 pfs. plus 5 pfs. red Elsa Brandstrom: (3,000,000)

30 pfs. plus 10 pfs. blue: Heinrich Pestalozzi (1,500,000)

PERSONALITY PARADE—7

Tycho Brahe Of Denmark

BESIDE the great names in the history of astronomy—names of the order of Copernicus and Galileo—that of Tycho Brahe seems rather insignificant. He lacked the tremendous imagination and inspiration of true genius, yet his advances in the fashioning of instruments for celestial work led to a good deal of progress in his chosen field.

Tycho Brahe, who came of noble blood, was born in Scania, Denmark, in 1546. He was early adopted by his uncle who sent him for the usual philosophical and rhetorical studies which were fashionable at the time. It was while he was at the University at Copenhagen, that there occurred the event which marked the turning point in his career.

There had been a total eclipse predicted for August 21, 1560, and in common with some other students, he began scoffing at the astronomers who made such exact prediction. When the star-gazers proved to be correct and there was, indeed, an eclipse, Tycho's scepticism turned into almost fanatical fervour, and from then on he vowed to devote himself to the study of the heavens.

Sent to Leipsig to study law, Brahe spent most of his time watching the stars instead, considering astronomy to be "something divine". Born before anyone had thought of telescopes, he had to employ far cruder means of measurement. But his mechanical skill and his inventiveness stood him in good stead, and he soon accumulated a great deal of astronomical data.

He had to quit Leipsig on the death of his uncle, and after travelling all over northern Germany, finally went back to Denmark, where another uncle allowed him to set up an observatory in his own castle.

Hectic Years

Brahe's early years were rather hectic ones. He was not a mere book-worm and was constantly up to pranks which landed him in one mess after another. One of his escapades was to mark him for life, for while at Rostock, he fought a duel with a fellow student, in which he lost his nose! Nothing daunted, Tycho made himself a false one which he sported proudly for the rest of his life!

He fell in love with a peasant girl in 1573, but his aristocratic relations looked on the match with such disfavour that he was soon thrown on his own resources. Luck favoured him, however, for he so charmed Frederick II of Denmark that he was given a small island for life together with a pension, a post in the cathedral and the revenues from one of the Royal estates.

Tycho made the most of his good fortune. The observatory he started building in 1576 was stocked with the finest instruments money could buy, and within twenty years it was about the finest one of its kind existing at the time. His fame had spread far and wide and he was even honoured by a visit from James VI of Scotland (who was later to rule England as James I).

Swelled Head

But his success seemed to have gone to Tycho's head. Unlike Beethoven, who was arrogant but was tolerated because even emperors realised the extent of his genius, Tycho lacked the divine spark. His boorishness soon annoyed the next Danish monarch, Christian IV, and soon Brahe found both his pension and most of his income withdrawn by royal command.

Tycho sailed in disgust to Germany, where fortunes once again favoured him. He was taken under the wing of the German emperor and provided with a new castle and an even bigger pension than before. His entire observatory was transferred to Germany, where he was joined some time later by Kepler who was nominally a disciple, but was actually a far greater astronomer. Brahe did not live very long to enjoy his good fortune, for he was dead within two years, after a brief illness.

It is curious how Tycho Brahe could sometimes be so correct in his conclusions yet so completely false on other occasions. While still in his twenties he had sighted the famous 'stella nova' in the constellation Cassiopeia, writing a valuable monograph on the subject. In later life he had charted 777 'fixed' stars and was also responsible for the discovery that comets were not something terrestrial but came from outer space.

Mixed Up

Yet the man who could make these discoveries thought that the sun circled the earth despite Copernicus' observations to the contrary! He blended the Ptolemaic and Copernican systems in a curious fashion: according to him the earth stayed still, the planets went round the sun and the sun (together with the planets) revolved annually round the earth. As an added throwback to ancient days, the stars were made to go round the earth every day.

Without the aid of telescopes and with only the astronomical theories of the ancients to fall back on, Brahe brought celestial measurements to a high pitch of accuracy. His work was carried on, after death, by his disciple Kepler and others. Despite his absurd conclusions, much of his work is very valuable.

A rather formidable looking portrait of Tycho Brahe has been used on a commemorative issued by Denmark in 1946 to celebrate the 400th year of his birth. There is no trace in it of Tycho's false nose, but the moustache he has favoured for the occasion is one of the weirdest 'walrus' affairs seen on stamps—or anywhere else for that matter!

Sardinia's Turn

The first of the old Italian States to issue adhesives was Sardinia, whose first stamps came out on the first of January, 1851. Next among the States was Tuscany (April 1st), but while the latter centenary has already been celebrated, the Sardinian issues are to be honoured a few months late by a forthcoming series due shortly.

The stamps will bear reproductions of the early 'Victor Emmanuel II' stamps, and will be printed in large formal of 37 mm by 21 mm in photogravure. The series will be overprinted for use in the A Zone of Trieste. Colours will probably be he same as the corresponding values of 1851.

5 lire (black?): As 5 cent of 1851.

25 lire (blue?): As 20 cent of 1851.

60 lire (rose?): As 40 cent of 1851.

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For Sale—One 5 Bowl (2 Steel and 3 Cotton) Friction Calender all complete with fitting excluding motor with an uncountry Mill. The machine is in working condition. Apply Box No. 1357 "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

Chemicals Zinc Phosphide, Thallium Sulphate, Ibcol (disinfectant), Photo, X-Ray Insecticides, Chromic Acid, Liq. Ammonia, Oakum, Asprin, Hospital requisites, Plaster of Paris, Silica Gel, Sodi. Phosphite, Sodi, Flouride, D-Chloro Benzine. Apply—Bejoy Trading Co. 137, Canning Street, Calcutta. (1329)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

TENDER NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED invites sealed tenders from approved C. P. W. D. Contractors for the work of "Extension of E/W Runway — Sub-Head: Earth work of Embankment for the West end runover" at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,50,500/-. Tenders will be received upto 3 P. M. on 30-11-51 and will be opened at 3-15 P. M. on the same date. Tender documents may be obtained from the office of the undersigned on any working day on payment of Rs. 10/4/- which will not be refunded.

Sd/- R. P. MHATRE.
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Aviation Division
No. I.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

HINDU: Kartik Vad 5, 2008
MUSLIM: Safar 17, 1371
PARSI: Khordad 17, 1321
SUNRISE: 06-47 a.m.
SUNSET: 06-00 p.m.
HIGHTIDE: 02-35, 14-08
LOWTIDE: 08-41, 19-59

Today's Engagements.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Discourses on "Shrimad Bhagwatham" in Hindi at Shri Gaudiya Matha, Gowalia Tank Road, at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY STATE PRIMARY TEACHERS' FEDERATION: Special session in the R. M. Bhatt High School at 9 a.m.

N. C. C. UNIT OF ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE: N. C. C. Day celebration at the College Gymkhana Ground, Parel at 2-30 p.m. Major General D. A. Surve, Area Commander will preside.

LEATHER GOODS MANUFACTURERS' & DEALERS ASSOCIATION: Annual general meeting at 3-30 p.m. at Liberty High School, Chikhal House, Kalbadevi

THE BUDDHA SOCIETY, BOMBAY: Public lecture by Prof. L. G Khare at Anand Vihar Nair Hospital Compound, at 9-45 a.m. on "Ethical Basis of Humanity."

The UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, Public lecture on "From the Conflict of Duties to the Place of Peace" at 6-15 p.m.

G.I.P. RAILWAY MAZDOOR PANCHAYAT: A clerical staff conference will be held at Podar College at 3-00 p.m.

PRESS MAZDOOR SABHA, BOMBAY: General Body meeting at Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, at 4 p.m. to decide course of action to face situation arising out of the power shortage. Mr. Asoka Mehta will address.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: V. O Chidambaram Pillai, Day Celebration, Sangham premises at 6 p.m. Mr. S. A. Aiyer presides.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on: "The activity of Self during deep sleep", Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

MEETING OF CONGRESS WORKERS: Meeting of Congress workers, volunteers and sympathisers at 4-30 p.m. at the Congress House Shri S. K. Patil, President, BPCC, will preside.

B. PHARM EXAM. RESULTS

Gujerat University

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17 (PTI): Following candidates have been declared successful at the B. Pharm examination of Gujerat University held in October 1951

FIRST CLASS: (Distinction number: 58

FIRST CLASS NOS: 44 and 53

SECOND CLASS NOS: 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 34, 41, 45, 46, 49, 50, 57, 58, 59 and 61.

PASS CLASS NOS: 4, 12, 16, 20, 23, 31, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 48, 51, 52, 55, 60, and 62.

Maj. Gen. Thimayya For Paris

BOMBAY, Saturday: Major-General K. S. Thimayya left Bombay for Paris by air this afternoon to join the Indian Delegation to United Nations. He will assist Mr. B N. Rau, the permanent Indian delegate to the United Nations, in his talks with the U. N. Mediator, Mr. Frank Graham, on Kashmir affairs.

Radio Disturbances

LONDON, Nov. 17, (PTI-Reuter): Postal headquarters here announced yesterday that a period of bad radio conditions due to sun spots and ionospheric disturbances had been interfering with long distance telegraph and telephone services with Britain.

Telegrams and telephone calls to and from Australia, New Zealand and the Far East had been particularly affected.

ITALIAN LINER IN CITY PORT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 13,200 ton 'Neptunia', an Italian passenger luxury liner, which is on its maiden voyage to India arrived in Bombay today from Italy via Australia.

The vessel which belongs to the Lloyd Triestino Navigation Company discharged here six passengers from Australia and Colombo and 121 tons of tinned cargo of fruits and milk from Australia. The ship is carrying consignments of Australian wool and hides on transit to Italy. Sixty-eight passengers will embark the liner tomorrow.

The Company in addition to this vessel has put into commission two new ships between Italy, Ceylon, Australia and India.

Capt. Ernani Anderatta, 56-year old skipper of the vessel, told the Press Trust of India that a new luxury vessel 'Asia', just built in Italy, would be put into commission on the Genoa-Bombay run early next year.

Agreement Reached On Merger

BOMBAY, Saturday: The 35-year old Indian Co-operative Navigation Company in Bombay will merge with the Bombay Steam Navigation Company next week, it was learnt here last night.

A general body meeting of the Company's share-holders, is understood to have discussed yesterday the proposed merger and the question of company's shares to be exchanged for new shares of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

The Indiarn Co-operative Navigation Company has three vessels operating on the West Coast.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder

Dr. M.D.D. Gilder, Minister for Public Health, will perform the opening ceremony of a medico-cum-socia centre at Talasari, in Thana District, on November 20. The Minister will return to Bombay the same night.

GOVERNOR PLANTS JUBILEE TREE

Function At B.J. Parsi Charitable Institution

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A gala function came off at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsi Charitable Institution, Charni Road, which celebrated its Diamond Jubilee amid great rejoicings to-day. A large gathering, including several prominent citizens, old as well as present students of the school and members of their families was present.

Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, who presided, started the function by planting the Jubilee Tree in the compound of the school, while Rani Maharaj Singh performed the opening ceremony of the Educational Exhibition, specially organised for the occasion, and distributed prizes to the winners.

The Governor also unveiled a portrait of the late Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the first chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Institution, who, as stated by Sir Rustom Masani, was an eminent citizen and an useful member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

APPEAL TO PARSIS

In his address, the Governor paid glowing tributes to the "courage, industry and foresight of the founder of the Institution and added that Government had a high opinion of the Institution. He however regretted that Government's financial position was not so good as to increase the grant-in-aid allowed to the Institution. He appealed to the philanthropic element in the Parsi community to contribute freely to the Institution's fund, which went towards educating the poor students of the community.

Concluding Raja Maharaj Singh announced a donation of Rs. 300, which, he insisted, was to be used for "some special object."

Welcoming the Governor Mr. N. B. Jeejeebhoy, Chairman of the Board of Trustees referred to a few salient features of the education imparted in the school. It was the harmonious education of the whole peronality—the training of the head, the heart and the hand—through academic instruction, moral education and vocational training. Moreover, such education being a preparation for life, aimed at producing happy, healthy and useful members of society and gave a practical training in democratic citizenship and social service.

MORE LIBERAL SCALE

Concluding Mr. Jeejeebhoy pleaded that Bombay Government should adopt a more liberal scale of grant-in-aid for all charity schools.

Messages received from the Central Education Minister Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sir Homi Mody, Governor of the Uttar Pradesh and Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. B. G. Kher, wishing success to the Institution and praising its work were read at the function.

The Governor's and Rani Maharaj Singh's departure was followed by an elaborate entertainment programme including songs, skits and acrobatics which lasted till late in the night.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY, Nov. 18

BOMBAY

7-45 a.m. A. R. Oza, G. songs, 8-15 Manik Verma, khayal, 11-45 V.B. Deshpande, khayal, 12-15 For Women, 1-10 Ameer Bax, Sarangi, 1-45 Sunday Afternoon—'From', 5-30 Manik Verma, khayal. 6-10 Mohammad Ismail, Sarangi. 6-30 V. B. Deshpande, khayal, 7 A. R. Oza, G. songs, 7-10 Locals. 8-30 Rambhau Kadlaskar, khayal, 8-45 A. R. Oza, L. G. songs, 9-15 Lalitha Venkatram, Karnatik Music. 9-45 We Present, 9-55 Musical Interlude. 10 Yfrah Neaman, Piano. 10-45 Women's Voices in Song.

VARIATIONS

8 a.m. Shirpad Nageshkar, Tabla. 8-45 Manik Verma, Marathi Bhavgeet, 11 Apki Pasand, 12-15 Bandha Vimochan, 1 Selection from 'Manas Megh', 1-30 Light Hindi Songs. 1-50 B. R. Deodhar, khayal, 8-15 V. B. Deshpande, Marathi State song. 8-30 Kheyal-I-Kham, Talk in Urdu. 9-45 Manik Verman, Khayal. 10-20 B. R. Deodhar, khayal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m. 326.1m.—8-15 Mirabai Badkar, khayal, 6-20 Munikumar Desai, 7 Mirabai Badkar, khayal, 7-15 Munikumar Desai, Songs. 8 Mirabai Badkar, Songs. Mishra Mand. 9-15 Munikumar Desai, Umashankar Joshini Krutio. 9-30 Special Programme presenting different forms of classical and light music in the same raag.

GOA

34.22 m.—8-00 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air, 10-00 Remember when, 10-00 Tropicana, 10-45 Organaires, 11-00 Ten top tunes, 12-00 noon Men behind melody, 12-30 p.m. Music by Roth, 1-30 Salon serenade 2-00 Hindi request prog., 3-00 Hindi film music., 4-00 N. Choutier and his music, 4-30 Concert hall of air. 5-00 I hear Southland singing. 5-15 Bringing Christ to Nation. 5-35 Back to Bible.

CEYLON

13.84, 20.05, 41.72m.—7-15 a.m. It's good days, 7-00 BBC news, 7-45 Star of today. 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of prophecy, 8-45 Round up time, 9-00 Swap shop, 9-30 Your choice, 10-30 Jazz record shop. 11-00 Hindi prog. 12-00 noon Musical Clock. 12-30 Curtail call 5-00 p.m. Hindi prog., 6-30 Lipton Show (Hindi) 7-00 Festival of waltzes, 7-15 Four stars and starlet, 7-30 Music by Roth. 7-55 Rhodes record of day. 8-00 Famous tenors. 8-30 Melody tours 9-00 Relay Voice of America 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Eventides echo.

SAIGON

25m.—6-30 p.m. News, 7-30 Gramophone Records asked by or for Listners.

BBC

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 5-30 p.m. Calling All Forces. 6-45 Music From Grand Hotel 7-45 Concerto, 9 Ray's A Laugh. 10-15 Sunday Service. 11 In Town Tonight. 11-40 Home News From Britain.

EASTERN SERVICE: 6-45 p.m. London Calling Asia. 7-45 Bachchon Ke Lie. 8-15 English by Radio. 8-25 Meet the Students. 8-36 Replies to Listners.

Yfrah Neaman

On November 18 at 10-00 P.M. All India Radio, Bombay will present a recorded programme of violin recital by Yfrah Neaman which includes:

Sonata in one movement STEVENS
Romance in F BEETHOVEN
Rondo MOZART
Nigun (Improvisation): BLOCH
March (Love of the 3 organes) PROKOFNAG.
Clair de Lune: DEBUSSY.

and with Theresa Athaide at the piano.

The programme can be heard on 244 and 31.96 metres.

CITY MUSLIMS OFFER PRAYERS FOR EGYPT

Full Support Assured

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Prayers were offered in a number of city mosques yesterday, under the auspices of Bombay State Jamiat-e-Ulema, for Egyptians and Iranians in their "struggle against British and American imperialism."

At each congregation a resolution expressing sympathy with the people of Egypt and Iran and extending to them the full support of Muslims of Bombay were passed.

Nehru To Open City Social Education Week

BOMBAY, Saturday: Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru will inaugurate the third social education week in Bombay on November 23 on his arrival here to launch officially the election campaign of the Bombay Congress.

The Social education week has been organised by the Bombay City Social Education Committee. During the week which will end on November 29 the Committee will carry out a campaign to educate the public in social matters.

All-India Weather Chart

POONA, Nov. 17 (PTI): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st October, 1951, and departure from normal, recorded at 08-30 hours IST. on 17th November, 1951.

Ambala	83	54	0	0	—1.1
Banaras	90	56	0	4.3	—2.1
Bangalore	82	61	0	5.2	—2.8
BOMBAY	91	77	0	2.7	—6.3
Calcutta	85	68	0	3.5	—1.7
Delhi	83	62	0	0.3	—0.1
Lahore	85	50	0	0	—0.3
Lucknow	83	61	0	0.1	—1.3
Madras	87	72	0	5.1	—15.4
Mahabaleshwar	81	60	0	11.0	+3.8
Poona	90	56	0	10.1	+5.7
Ootacamund	68	48	0	5.2	—7.1
Poona	90	56	0	10.1	+5.7

Milk And Cattle Control Officer

The Government of Bombay has appointed Shri D. V. Mahant, Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (I) in the office of the Milk Commissioner, Bombay, to exercise powers of the Milk and Cattle Control Officer under the Bombay Cattle Control Order, 1948, in place of Shri G. N. Khopkar, Assistant Director of Civil Supplies (Milk).

Between You And Me

A 15-year-old girl of Kurukshetra has been offering prayers for the last sixty hours, seated on the branch of a tree near the tehsil office. Big crowds of people from the surrounding area gather there requesting her unsuccessfully to climb down.

She has probably taken a cue from Mr. K. M. Munshi and is staging "Hers Treely".

* *

Addressing the United Nations General Assembly, Mr. Anthony Eden called for "a truce to name-calling and angry words."

It will save wordage and verbiage, but the trouble is where to fix the cease-fire line.

* *

"People should remember that I am not asking for alms, but want it as a matter of right," says Acharya Vinoba Bhave launching his Bhumi Daan mission in Delhi.

Sounds like the threat of a mendicant who says: "Don't take me for an ordinary beggar."

* *

For the first time, a woman has been appointed as a member of the Judiciary in Gujerat.

But still it does not rain.

* *

"Public relations pay invisible dividends which it is difficult for others to realise," says Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting.

Mr. Mahabir Tyagi may call for the disclosure of this hidden wealth.

* *

Pandit Nehru charges Dr. Gopichand Bhargava with lack of political integrity.

But Dr. Bhargava takes pride as the problem child of the Partitioned Punjab politics.

* *

Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan, Deputy Finance Minister of Pakistan, says that the "political crisis in the Middle East and India's troop concentration on Pakistan borders" are responsible for the salt crisis in East Bengal.

This looks a new version of "Salt Satyagraha". Salt never goes underground for political purposes.

* *

Mr. Naba Krushna Chaudhuri, Chief Minister of Orissa, is opposed in his constituency by a student whose main electioneering platform is the Congress Government's policy towards students in the last strike.

General elections are hardly the place for a secret ballot for strike.

* *

In the course of his election tour of Mahakoshal, Acharya Kripalani lost his attache case containing some papers and cash.

Mahakoshal is already giving a headache to the Congress. One does not expect this raw deal to Kripalani also.

* *

Mrs. Radhabai Subbaroyan is standing on Congress ticket from Tiruchengode, where Dr P. Subbaroyan is contesting a seat to the House of the People.

This is the first instance of a husband-and-wife constituency. Acharya Kripalani and Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani are still on the look out for separate constituencies.

* *

Acharya Kripalani complains that several persons who have gone back to the Congress now want to rejoin the K.M.P.

They are probably left overs by the Screening Committee.

* *

Pt. Nehru says that a vote for the Congress is a vote for secularism.

This is putting the Democratic Republican Constitution to a plebiscite.

THE common man beloved of politicians has, of late, become current coin. He looks more as a political creation than a being in flesh and blood. He is the idol of the vote-catcher and begins to loom large on the eve of elections.

He is hailed as the man of destiny, who can make and unmake governments in a democracy or republic. But more often he plays the role of a tragic hero, who easily yields to cajolery and flirtation and barters away his vote to the mealy-mouthed politician. This unit of man-power is the source of political power in mass. If properly educated, organised and mobilised, he will be a power behind the state. But more often he is the pawn or plaything of the politician.

* *

The common man has become heir to this great legacy only with the shift in the gravity of politics. Under absolute monarchs, he was the hewer of wood and drawer of water. In the feudal society he was the 'helot' and the 'villein', from which the modern villain is derived. After the industrial revolution, he became the millhand and a wage-slave. While machinery and the plant were provided for in depreciation and capital accounts, the human machine was exploited and thrown on the scrap-heap. With the advent of Trade Unionism, working class solidarity and the right to strike and bargain, he became a power in industry. The adoption of adult franchise made him a political potential and he gained the appellation of the "common man". But in real life, the common man is as uncommon as commonsense.

* *

In spite of the adulation and adoration by politicians, the common man has not come into his own. When a public speaker pitches his tone and tempo to win the masses, he is criticised as playing to the gallery. When a popular singer gives a recital stirring and swaying the masses with his emotional appeal, he is looked down upon by 'Ustads' whose 'Tan-baji' and fire-works in alleged classical music leave the audience completely cold. If in a film or stage sequence, an actor uses the language of the common man to carry conviction to him, it is considered as 'slanguage' by the snobbish connoisseurs. All these dissidents are unable to catch the ear or the eye of the common folk and naturally look sour on those who cash and carry on mass appeal. But the whirl and swirl of politics do not respect the ivory tower. The artist, literateur and politician have to approach the man in the street to sell their wares.

* *

Super salesmanship and high-power advertising have learned the potentialities of the common man and plan their campaigns to tap him as the best customer. Hoarding and poster artists, advertisement copy-writers, lay-out and displaymen in newspapers have the common man in their mind's eye in giving final touches to their art and craft. Mass circulations and global sales drive have revolutionised the technique of the visualiser and ideas-man in newspaper and advertising lines. Speculators and operators in the market have perfected the art of swimming with the trend of public opinion and retreating to a planned position before the tide recedes. When a bull operator is badly caught in a corner or a bear gets his fingers burnt in a skyrocketing scrip, he does not blame the public for his mishaps, but blames himself for his inability to gauge the public trend. He believes and acts on the dictum "the common man can do no wrong". And it pays him.

By "Me"

In the history of evolution or revolution, the common man has his 'highs' and 'lows'. He had been the beloved of gods, as he is now the darling of the vote-catchers. In a mythological drought, more devastating than the present visitation in Gujerat, Lord Shiva himself assumed the role of the 'Beggar-in-Chief' and saved starving humanity with the contents of his bowl.

Instances of other gods answering the common man's call are not few and far between. Strange as it may seem, spiritual and social revolutions have been wrought by the common man. Nanda, the untouchable, Cheta, the cobbler, Neelakanta and Gora Kumbhar, the potters, and Valmiki, the hunter, became saints, gave a clean sweep to caste restrictions and class prejudices and tried to build 'One World' of humanity in their time. In our own days Mahatma Gandhi exalted the common man as the "Daridra Narayan" and took to loin cloth and non-possession, that he might be happy. His constructive programme of war on untouchability and communalism, Khadi production and self-sufficiency in food were intended to achieve the Four Freedoms for the common man long before the still-born Atlantic Charter. He lived, loved and died for the common man, after making him heir to the rich and a glorious legacy. The vote is his proud possession and he shall have his say on things to come.

* *

DEMOCRACY with its paraphernalia of ballot-box and adult franchise is British in conception, though many other countries have adopted it as model. But democracy will not be the best form of government, if people are not liberty-loving and take daring liberties with others' rights.

At best, it is 'Teji Mandi' transaction in the art of government with an upper and lower limit. It cannot be better than the people who vote it to power, and conversely, people get the Government of their choice, good or bad. But the chief merit of democracy is that it provides for a peaceful transfer of power and a change in government without violence or bloodshed. However, this safety-valve has come after a series of incidents in British history. When Mr. Churchill was in America, a few American Senators had the cheek to lecture to him on the excellence of American democracy. Mr. Churchill vehemently retorted to the effect "We, Britishers, beheaded a king and exiled another; and all for a bloodless revolution. Can American democracy beat this record?" Now Mr Churchill is the occupant of 10 Downing Street, by a mere sway of the polls. This is democracy in action.

* *

In India the biggest electoral machine of 180 millions is on the move. Parties, partisans and bi-partisans have announced their candidature. Pandit Nehru, who is out to ginger up the Congress and use the elections for a whirlwind campaign for Congress ideals and ideology, has set up a 'Screening Committee' to filter the candidates. How thoroughly the Screening Committee is doing its thankless job is evident from Mr. Sampurnanand's protest. Giving a pen-picture of the Screening Committee at work Mr Sampurnanand says: "The scene enacted in Delhi is revolting. I am referring to the hearing of complaints against prospective candidates. I have yet to learn that such inquisition is permitted in any other country which claims to be democratic. Evidence, oral and documentary, is being piled up, at least some of it is reported to be forged and the rest full of 'suppressio veri'. Every attempt is made to drag the reputation of one's rivals into the mud." One's sympathies go to Mr. Sampurnanand who has lifted the lid off the 'Star Chamber'. But in spite of this x-ray and screening tests, Pandit Nehru complains that many worthy people have been left out, and some of them are there who ought not to be there. In these days when wild accusations and grave charges are made against Congressmen, these inquisitorial tests have become incumbent to place before the electorate a number of men and women of ability and integrity. This filteration method is bound to improve the quality and purity of politics.

* *

With electioneering in full swing comes the barrage of vilification, vituperation and mud-slinging. According to Lord Beaconsfield, "there is no act of treachery or meanness, of which political party is not capable; for in politics there is no honour." These hard words break no bones in the hot and cold war of the polls. Sometimes, election latitude crosses the parallel. It is in this context that Pandit Nehru has advised contending parties to play the game. In one of his recent speeches, he said: "I am not concerned with what politics a person or a party follows; but it is very essential that whatever people do, whatever political ideas they propagate, they should not part company with decency. People have a right to change the government, but they have to do it in a dignified and peaceful way." The ends and means of elections cannot be better put.

* *

This high pedestal politics seems to be too much for party bosses and they straightway start abusing Pandit Nehru himself. For according to them, the game in Nehru Vs. the Rest. Despite the formidable array of overnight parties and mushroom factions, the real election fight is between Congressmen and ex-Congressmen. The Socialist Party the K.M.P. of Acharya Kripalani and a few others are led by "fallen angels who prefer to reign in hell than serve in heaven." Dr. Khare, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, is the oldest Congress rebel, having been expelled from the Premiership of the Central Privinces. The latest is Mr. D. P. Mishra, who resigned from the C. P. Ministry to abuse Pandit Nehru. He calls him a Communist and communalist, and one does not understand the esoterics of Mr. Mishra's 'Dwaita' politics. A responsible Socialist like Dr. Lohia compares Pandit Nehru to Mr. Churchill, their common link being Harrow traditions. In the same speech, Dr. Lohia compares Pandit Jawaharlal to Mr. Jinnah without rhyme or reason. Probably, the first letter 'J' in both names is the only common link.

* *

Next to ex-Congressmen come the ex-Ministers of the Nehru Cabinet, who are out to raise a storm in the tea-cup. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, Dr. Matthai and Dr. Ambedkar form an honourable trio, who hit hard at Congress policy and government measures. Their chief qualification is that they were holding important portfolios and thus have 'inside information' of the working of the Cabinet. They are on par with famous writers like Arthur Koestler, Ignazio Silone, Richard Wright, Andre' Gide, Louis Fischer and Stephen Spender, who saw the rising Red Star in Moscow, ceremonially worshipped it and suddenly found that it was "The God that failed". Pawing at the front door and barking at the backyard is not a new game. The tragedy is that there are public men who still believe that all was alright with the Government when they were in, and it has gone all wrong when they are out. The country can take it.

* *

Dr. Ambedkar's main grievance against Pandit Nehru is that he has not given the Prime Ministership of the State to a member of the Scheduled Caste. Dr. Ambedkar is the architect of the Indian Constitution. He knows fully well that the Premiership is the prerogative of the leader of the majority party, and cannot be gifted by anybody. He probably believes that the credulous public will believe his fairy tale. Another of his charges is that the Congress Party does not want Opposition and is making every effort to gather all people of sundry views under one roof with the object of not allowing any political party to function. If the Congress Party is to blame for this, Dr. Ambedkar is not less blame-worthy as voluntary blood donor. Though opposition is an essential ingredient in the democratic way of life, it is not the duty of the Congress Party to found an opposition, nurse it, endow it and exalt it. The opposition has to form itself and find its own level. It is true that Britain is the only country that pays for the opposition, but she pays for the opposition in existence, and not for the opposition in the making. The present elections have bright chances for the emergence of an opposition, provided parties combine on principles and co-operate on a common platform.

* *

Our prologue is the common man and he is also our epilogue. In the electioneering arena, he will have a full fare of bull-fights and matadors. Ultimately, he is the umpire and selector. The self-seeking politician will proclaim himself as the champion of the 'masses' or disclaim them as the 'riotous rabble' when it suits him. It becomes a crowd when it cheers him, and a mob when it boos him. The common man's answer should be:—

"Go, put your creed into deed
Nor speak with double-tongue."

RELIEF FOR SQUATTERS

Shri C. S. Ranga Iyer, Chairman of the Finance Committee, 'Janata Colony' writes:

The cry of "without alternate accommodation no demolition" was raised by the Greater Bombay Tenants' Union and today the Bombay Municipality has responded through the letter bearing the signature of Shri L. S. Kagal, the Deputy Municipal Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality. It is indeed something remarkable and really generous on the part of the Municipality to have passed on the lands to "Janata Colony" at Mankhurd to shift the squatters whose fate was everyday hanging on fire. The Greater Bombay Tenants' Union sponsored the "Janata Co-operative Housing Society". With the aid of All India Women's Council and Social Workers of Bombay the Janata Co-operative Housing Society is sure to progress and build thousands of homes for the squatters and the citizens of Bombay will be grateful to the Deputy Municipal Commissioner Shri Kagal and the Social Workers like Dr. M. S. Bakshi, Shri Meenakshi Bakle, Shri Lady Rama Rao, Shri G. G. Mehta, Shri Vimlaben Mehta, Shri B. S. More and

(Continued on Page 16)

Bombay Races

Maharaj Kumari & Fitz Call Score Fluently

CHIEF EVENT FOR AGED AMAN

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

OLD timer, Aman, scored convincingly from heavily supported Implacable today at Mahalaxmi in the chief event, the Aga Shamshuddin Plate. Aman was all through in the fore-front but the loser came from a long way back far too late.

Maharaja of Kashmir's Fitz Call, a serious contender for the classics beat a good lot in Class IV. Runner-up Golden Orb made all the running till the distance. The Kashmir colt was flying at the end and he would be definitely at an advantage over longer journey.

Mharaj Kumari, a filly with exceptional qualities also strode very strongly at the important end when outstriding Baroda's three-year-old Martial Law in the higher division of the Delhi Plate. The third in the frame was Royal Cloak also another three-year-old.

Takaiul who placed third in the first heat of the Lucknow Plate raced in the ruck early and came with a devastating run from the outside. Mistry's charge appears to be in great form at the moment and she is sure to make amends at her next attempt.

Three-year-old candidates who ran far below expectations are Radiator and Janice. The first-named who was a prominent runner, would not respond at the decisive time and Janice led her rivals all the way from the start and blew off a furiong from the winning post.

One hundred and twenty punters cashed the double event which returned Rs. 133 and the treble pool which was solved by 220 punters, returned Rs. 554.

The following are the Results:—

THE UJJAIN PLATE—6 Furs.

Mrs. H. McQuade's MONTFORT 8-5 Pierce 1
Mr. Diamond's MY PET 8-12 Devaney 2
Mr. G. R. Kolle's SHUBH LUXMI 9-2 Amir Ahmed .. 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GAY PILOT 7-9 Purtu Singh .. 4
All ran.
Won by: 3/4length, 5 lengths, 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 16 3-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 24, Places Rs. 16 and Rs. 20.
Winner trained by H. McQuade.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE (Div. I)—6 Furs.

Mr. K. B. Daga's RANI PADMINI 8-12 S. Chavan 1
M/s. Abid H. Doctor and P. M. Potia's GIRL GUIDE 8-12 P. Khade 2
Maharaja of Rajpipla's GORGIA 8-12 Devaney 3
H. H. Akkasaheb Maharaj's SAIBALA 8-12 Purtu Singh 4
Not run: Winsome Lady, Joy Wheel, Full Blue.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, Hd., Nk.
Time: 1 min. 19 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 51, Places Rs. 13, Rs. 11 and Rs. 12.
Winner trained by Maj. K. P. Jodhav.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furs.

Maharajadhiraj of Jammu and Kashmir's FITZ CALL 8-1 Harbutt 1
Mr. A. H. Wadia's GOLDEN ORB 7-11 Cracknell 2
Mr. M. R. Merchant and Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Dossa's TAKAIUL 7-13 Stevens .. 3
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Aswani's PICK MONEY 7-13 P. Khade 4
Not run: Dominate.
Won by: 1/2 length, 1 1/2 length 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 30 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 54, Places Rs. 20, Rs. 29 and Rs. 19.
Winner trained by W. Buckley.

THE LUCKNOW PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furs.

Maharaja of Morvi's AGNI MANI 8-7 Kheem Singh .. 1
Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Aswani's PESSIMIST 8-5 P. Khade 2
Mr Ahmed Abbas's PIAREHIND 9-2 Amir Ahmed .. 3
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's JANICE 8-6 Fordyce 4
Not run: Anant Lakshmi, Don't be Silly.
Won by: 1 1/4 length, 2 1/2 length, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 29 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 59, Places Rs. 19, Rs. 19 and Rs. 24.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE DELHI PLATE (Div. I)—7 Furs.

Maharaja of Morvi's MAHARAJ KUMARI 8-8 Kheem S. 1
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's MARTIAL LAW 9-4 Fordyce 2
Sir Sultan and Lady Sherbanoo Chenoy's ROYAL CLOAK 6-4 S. Chavan 3
Mrs. V. N. Sheth's YEARLING 8-13 Medhe 4
Not run: Dilhahar, Iltaja, Magna Carta.
Won by: 4 lengths, 3/4 length, 2 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 31 1-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38, Places Rs. 22, Rs. 18 and Rs. 22.
Winner trained by A. L. J. Talib.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDDIN PLATE—1 Mile.

M/s. A. S. Motabhoy and S. Fazli's AMAN 9-9 Purtu Singh 1
M/s. R. J. Sigtia and R. R. Ruia's IMPLACABLE 8-5 Duffy 2
Mr. Ramnath Daga's FIRMAMENT 7-10 Kasbekar 3
Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Modi's DIL-KI-BAT 6-8 Kheem S. 4
Not run: Swing Bridge.
Won by: 1 1/4 length, 3 1/2 lengths, 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 42 4-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 43, Places Rs. 14, Rs. 25 and Rs. 26.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE (Div. II)—6 Furs.

M/s. R. N. Nasir and K. M. Mistry's WINGED BEAUTY 8-12 Stevens 1
Lady Sherbanoo Chenoy's BIRTHDAY PRIDE 8-12 S. Chavan 2
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's INDY 8-12 Pierce 3
Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's PRECIOUS NECKLACE 8-12 Fordyce 4
Not run: Bilal, Hindsmata.
Won by: 1 3/4 length, 5 lengths, 1 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 18 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 29, Places Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 22.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry

THE AMRAOTI PLATE—1 Furs

Mr. B. A. Thorstenson's CHOPPY 7-11 Shiba 1
M/s. W. Buckley, L. N. Kapadia and D. Mathradas's KARAN 8-7 Devaney 2
Prince of Baria's BEGUM RITA 9-3 Tasi 3
Mr. Hugo Wachsmann's ATINETTE 8-9 Pierce 4
Not run: Mayfair Lady, Amarnath, Amar Hind.
Won by: 1 1/2 length, Hd., 1 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 33 3-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 34, Places Rs. 16, Rs. 24 and Rs. 30.
Winner trained by Dinshaw.

THE DELHI PLATE (Div. II)—7 Furs.

Mr. P. M. Mosi's HASEEN 8-7 Stevens 1
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk of Bhopal's KAUSAR 9-1 Kheem Singh 2
Lady Sherbanoo Chinoy and Maharani Chimnabai of Baroda's WELL AWAY 8-11 S. Chavan 3
M/s. S. Zito and P. Lizioli's MIRELLA 8-2 Duffy 4
Not run: Perhaps, Eremitage, Gitanjali, Queen of the Sea.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 134, Places Rs. 30, Rs. 19 and Rs. 22.
Winner trained by Maj. B. Byrne.

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RAINBOW WIN JUNIOR ROVERS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Rainbow Sports annexed Juniors Rovers Trophy at the expense of Tata Sports "A" this evening at the Cooperage when they scored a solitary goal victory.

Tata's had a major share of the exchanges, but they were prevented from scoring by the overcrowding tactics adopted by the opposing defence. They also shot rather erratically.

The all-important goal was scored in the early stage of the first half by centre forward Bahram. The trophy will be given away to-morrow

Good Taste Wins Manchester H'Cap

MANCHESTER, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter).

Good Taste won the Manchester November Handicap, Solar was second.

French Design was placed third after photo finish.

Betting:— 28 to one Good Taste, 100 to six Solar, 10 to one French Design.

Won by neck with 6 lengths between second and third.

Choong Beats Paul Holm

GLASGOW, November 16 (PTI-Reuter).

E. B. Choong (Malaya) reached final of the men's singles in the International Badminton Tournament here tonight.

In the semi-final he beat Paul Holm (Denmark) 15-8, 15-8

He will meet Jorn Sharnp (Denmark), who beat P. Granlan (Denmark) 7-15, 15-8, 15-11 in the other semi-final. in the final tomorrow.

Men's doubles semi-finals: E. B. Choong and E. L. Choong (Malaya) beat A. Losseman and P. Chunlan (Denmark) 15-0, 15-2.

Mixed doubles semi-finals Holm and Mrs. T. Ahm (Denmark) beat E. L. Choong and Mrs. A. Horne (Scotland) 15-9, 15-9.

BURMESE CRICKET TEAM FOR CALCUTTA

RANGOON, Nov. 16 (UPI-AFP): A cricket team sponsored by the Youngmen's Club of Rangoon and approved by the Board of Control for Cricket in Burma will shortly leave to play a series of matches in Innis and Pakistan.

This team consisting of 25 members and led by Mr. A. M. Ismail, President of the Youngmen's Club is expected to leave for Chittagong, where they will play two matches from December 7. The team will then proceed to Dacca and after playing one game there proceeds to Calcutta, where it will play five matches, commencing from December 15, next.

The Burmese team will stag in Calcutta to witness the test match between the M.C.C. and India.

Bombay Wins Final

SOUTHERN COMMAND CRICKET

POONA, November 17.

The Bombay Sub-Area today won the Southern Command Cricket Championship Cup by defeating Poona Sub-Area by 256 runs.

With 513 runs behind, Capt. Adhikari and Lt. A. K. Khanna, playing for Poona, resumed batting this morning. All hopes of Poona were pinned in this partnership which in the beginning put up a gallant stand. But when Lt A. K Khanna was run out with 85 runs Capt. Adhikari was left alone to bear the burden. He was out for 167.

The deadly bowling of Lt. Iqbal Karan which took eight wickets played havoc with Poona.

The Championship Cup was presented to the Bombay Sub-Area Team by Rani Rajendrasinhji, wife of Lt. Gen. Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji, G.O.C.-inC., Southern Command.

The scores were Bombay Sub-Area 598; Poona Sub-Area 342.

SHELL FORM STRONG HOCKEY SIDE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Quite a breeze has been caused by the recent spate of players seeking jobs in Burmah-Shell, who have now formed a hockey side, which will play in the first division of the League.

Mr. Tew's efforts to form a really formidable side, well balanced now seems to be nearing completion.

Albert Middlecoat will skipper the side, which includes Poonawalla, Terence, Le Febour, J. Peters and Alexander in defence.

The Xavier's College custodian Tony Lobo, who has also donned colours for India on the Kabul tour, and for Bombay, will keep goal.

Caesar Gomes of Dockyard is a new acquisition.

The forward line is yet to be completed, but efforts to enrol Siddique of the Western Railway and others are likely to bear fruit.

N.S. Wales Lead With 202 Runs

SYDNEY, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The West Indies touring team collapsed against fast bowling here today and were all out for 134 in reply to the New South Wales total of 239 and at close New South Wales were 97 for the loss of two wickets, thus gaining a lead of 202 runs.

The unpredictable Keith Miller, Australian test all-rounder began the rout after lunch today when he took three wickets for 9 runs in four overs.

After being 28 for three overnight not outs Frank Worrell and Clyde Walcott took the score to 99 without being separated before lunch. But after the interval the remaining seven wickets fell for the addition of only 35 runs in an hour and New South Wales got a first innings lead of 105 runs.

Miller finished with four wickets for 20 runs in eight overs.

New South Wales were 97 for two at close of play, were in a strong position with a lead of 202 runs.

Arthur Morris, who usually opened the New South Wales innings, sent in Sydney Barnes and Jack Moroney who have both opened in tests for Australia. The crowd of twenty thousand, which had rarely raised a voice during the West Indies collapse soon began to barrack the slow batting.

The opening stand added 58 before Barnes was out. He cut a ball from Marshall and the ball became lodged between the pads of reserve wicket-keeper Gwillen. Walcott was unable to keep wicket because of lumbago and Morris gave permission for Gwillen to act as substitute.

Decourcey did not last long. Benaud appeared to be caught at backward short leg by Goddard off Worrell but umpire H. McKinnon disallowed the catch when Goddard threw the ball into the air with glee and then dropped it.

Moroney remained unbeaten with 49.

The pitch was lifeless today and could not be blamed for the West Indies batting collapse. Not one bumper was bowled by the New South Wales attack.

The scores were.

NEW SOUTH WALES
(First Innings) 239

WEST INDIES (1st Innings)

A Rae c Moroney b Miller	10
R Marshall lbw Lindwall	1
K Rickards b Barnes	3
Worrell Trueman b Miller	49
Walcott c Flockton b Miller	40
Gomez c Trueman b Miller	3
Goddard b Flockton	4
Atkinson c Burke b Flockton	2
Johnes not out	Nil
Ferguson b Lindwall	6
Valentine c Trueman b Walker	1
Extras	6
TOTAL	134

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Lindwall	24	4	22	2
Walker	11.4	3	33	1
Benaud	9	0	20	0
Miller	8	0	20	4
Barnes	7	0	14	1
Flockton	7	2	12	2
Burke	1	0	5	0

New South Wales had made 97 for two wickets at close of play today.

NEW SOUTH WALES
(Second Innings)

Barnes c Sustitute b Marshall	32
Moroney not out	49
Decourcey lbw Worrell	0
Benaud not out	2
Extras	6
TOTAL (for 2 wkts.)	97

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Jones	6	2	7	0
Gomes	5	0	9	0
Valentine	13	3	32	0
Marshall	9	2	22	1
Worrell	6	0	21	1

THREE TITLES FOR R. BHANDARI

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17 (PTI):— India's No. 3 Ranbir Bhandari annexed three titles in the Central Table Tennis Championship, Y.M.C.A., Chowringhee which concluded today.

M. G. Butt and T. Ghosh fully extended Ranbir Bhandari and J. De in the doubles, the victory going to the more experienced pair.

Following are the results:—

SINGLES: Bhandari beat De 21-16 18-21 21-19.

DOUBLES: R. Bhandari and J. De beat M. G. Butt and T. Ghosh 21-7 21-19 19-21 19-21 21-12.

MIXED DOUBLES: R. Bhandari and Miss Madan beat J. De and Mrs. R. L. Fernandez 21-16 21-14 20-22 21-12.

WOMEN'S SINGLES: Miss C. Madan beat Miss F. Mackertich 21-10 19-21 21-1 21-16.

In To-Day's Sport

Cooperage:
4-50 p.m. Lahore Raiders vs Aryans (Rovers—quarter-final).

M.C.C. STILL IN ARREARS BY 112 RUNS

Pak. Score 428 For 9 Decld. In 1st Venture

LAHORE, Nov. 17 (PTI): From the confident way Robertson and Spooner batted for the last 55 minutes, MCC should have little difficulty in saving the match against Pakistan tomorrow.

MCC went in for the second time needing 174 runs to avoid an innings defeat, and cleared 62 of them without the slightest trouble before close.

Much, of course, depends on the state of the pitch on the fourth and last day, but for the moment, it looks as if playing will be easier than any time in the match. Certainly, Khan Mohammed was unable to make the ball fly as in the first innings and this time batsmen were able to watch his bouncers all the way and hook them with certainty.

Elahi returned his legbreak and googly only slowly. They are the only two bowlers likely to give trouble to the MCC.

Limitations of the MCC attack were again shown by the Pakistan batsmen, who ran the highest total against them so far in the tour.

Until tailends arrived—and they were taking risks—fast bowlers never looked like securing wickets. Against the earlier batsmen, they seldom beat the bat.

Up to a point, bowlers and fieldsmen again did well to limit the scoring rate, but after 43 during the first hour the rate increased to 51 in the next and with hard-hitting Kardar to 80 in the third.

Easily the best innings came from Maqsood Ahmed, who in the final 85 minutes yesterday, had looked a solid type of player. He was today vastly different, bringing off splendidly timed strokes and was looking a first class batsman. He shared in the fourth stand of 168 with Ghazali, and helped Kardar to add 88 in 70 minutes for the fifth wicket, batting altogether for 280 minutes. He gave only one chance at backward shortleg when 68.

Ghazali was much more restricted in style, but had good defence. Not until Kardar appeared was there much attempt made to go after the bowlers, and he for the only time succeeded in hitting Tattersall and Hilton off their lengths.

Both batsmen were intent on scoring, but the MCC bowlers, especially Tattersall and Hilton, offered few scoring chances, and the first hour brought only 43 runs. Maqsood, who completed his 50 in 135 minutes, showed a greater range of strokes than Ghazali, but neither batsman was willing to go down the pitch and attack the slow bowling as the situation warranted.

A hundred of the partnership was reached in 140 minutes.

Pakistan was ahead with 7 wickets left, and even the new ball failed to disturb the batsmen. In fact runs came faster particularly against Shackleton. The latter was rested for Watkins after three overs.

Watkin's first ball should have taken the wicket of Maqsood but Howard at backward short leg missed a sharp head-high chance.

As the lunch interval was approaching, Maqsood started bringing off all sorts of attractive strokes which made it difficult to understand why he was not showing them earlier. Maqsood even took his partner in the seventies though he had batted an hour less. Apparently a message was sent out with batting gloves for more action. At any rate the batsmen started hitting the ball much harder and taking risks.

In the two hours of play before lunch today Pakistan added 104 runs without losing a wicket. The score at the interval stood at 309 for three wickets, 45 ahead of the MCC first innings total with seven wickets still intact.

MCC's long overdue success came with the last ball of the first over after lunch when Ghazali was out leg before to Hilton. Ghazali had batted for four and half hours for his 86, which included 10 fours, and had helped to add 168 for the fourth wicket, the second highest against the MCC on the tour.

Kardar, Pakistan Captain, who joined Maqsood, soon showed his intention to hit whenever possible, but was twice nearly bowled by Hilton.

Maqsood reached 102 out of 190 in 225 minutes. He gave a fine display today, marred by one chance when he was 68. When he completed his century, the crowds closed in and gave him a warm reception.

The game was held up for five minutes while Spooner took over wicket-keeping from Brennan who retired. Brennan was developing temperature again owing to heavy cold. Ridgway substituted in the field.

A mixture of aggressive strokes and sharp singles against a defensive field brought runs at the rate one a minute.

Kardar was not afraid to dance right down the pitch to Hilton and Tattersall and hit the bowlers off length. One flashing square-drive by Maqsood against Watkins reached the boundary without the fieldsmen moving.

Though the batsmen took many sharp runs they took the chance once too often. Maqsood being run out when Watkins returned sharply to the wicketkeeper from backward square leg.

Maqsood's 137 out of 256, scored in 280 minutes, included 15 fours. He made only one bad stroke throughout his dashing innings, and today he showed really first class batsmanship. He had all strokes except the cut at his command. He and Kardar added 88 in 70 minutes for the fifth wicket stand.

Wazir Mohammed, next man in soon became the fourth leg before victim out of six wickets.

SCORE BOARD

M.C.C. (First Innings) 254

PAKISTAN (First Innings)

Hanif lbw Carr	26
Nazar Mohammed c Hilton b Carr	66
Imtiaz Ahmed lbw Tattersall	28
Ghazali lbw Hilton	86
Maqsood Ahmed run out	137
Kardar b Shackleton	48
Wazir Mohammed lbw Watkins	6
Fazal Mahmood not out	14
Khan Mohammad b Shackleton	1
Munawar Ali Khan b Statham	0
Extras	16
Total (for 9 wkts. decl.)	428

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-96, 2-99, 3-144, 4-312, 5-400, 6-411, 7-413, 8-419, 9-428.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Statham	24	3	72	1
Shackleton	24	4	82	2
Watkins	29	5	69	1
Tattersall	39	14	73	1
Hilton	35	9	79	1
Carr	10	1	37	2

ENGLAND (Second Innings)

Robertson batting	39
Spooner batting	18
Extras	5
Total (for no loss)	62

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Khan Mohammed	8	0	33	0
Munawar Ali Khan	3	0	16	0
Amir Elahi	5	3	5	0
Kardar	1	0	3	0

Rare Ritual Before Weighin

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Vic Toweel of South Africa, world bantamweight champion, sealed 118 1/2 pounds today for his title fight against Luis Romero of Spain here tonight.

Romero weighed 117 pounds 6 ounces.

Before the weighin Toweel who is a Roman Catholic went to early mass. He then visited the barber to have his moustache removed—a ritual that dates back to the champions first professional contest.

Romero, who is also a devout Roman Catholic said he would go to church tomorrow —to give thanks for victory.

After the weighin both men rested quietly.

Globe Lodge Protest

GOAL SCORED IN EXTRA TIME

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Asbestos Cement beat Globe Sports Club 'A' by two goals to one in the semi-final of the Satiranjan Shield Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. The winners meet colourful Rainbow Sports Club in the final.

But this may not be the final result as Globe have lodged a protest and their contention is that extra time was played by referee L. M. Fernandes which does not agree with the rules of the tournament. According to the rules extra time could not be played in the semi-final.

In the seventh minute of play Aboobaker opened the account for Cement when he scored from point blank range off a pass from James. But they did not enjoy this lead for long as Globe equalised in the fifteenth minute through Janki. The second period went without any score.

It was extra time that decided issue in favour of Cement. Balan just pushed the ball in the net after goalkeeper Gopal had partially saved.

GEORGIAN CUP

Salvi XI and Deoraj Sports Club failed to arrive at a decision in the second replay of the Georgian Cup semi-final. Baburao netted for Salvi while Kolsulker scored for Deoraj.

SERVICES BEAT JAPS NARROWLY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (PTI): The Services XI today beat the Japanese Hockey Team by two goals to one. Right extreme Tolun Ga scored the only goal for the visitors, while centreforward Midha and Hardial Singh, left inner, were the scorers for the winners.

Earlier an India XI beat the Delhi Hockey Association XI by one goal to nil. Left back Gentle scored the only goal for India.

JULLUNDER SIDE TO MEET JAPS

JULLUNDUR, Nov. 16 (PTI): The Jullundu District Selected XI to meet the Japanese touring hockey team at Ferozepore on November 27 will be chosen from the following players:—

Sahib Singh (Captain) Rajkumar, Dharam Singh, Gurmit Singh, Kartar Singh, Dadoo Masih Charlie, Onkar Chopra, Balbir Singh Ranjit Singh, Ranbir, Sodhi Harnam Singh, Hardayal Singh Tatoo, Gurprit Singh, Bachan Singh Balbir Singh (Junior) and Bharat Bhushan.

RANJI TROPHY CRICKET

MAHARASHTRA STILL LEAD WITH 120 RUNS

Vijay Hazare And Ghorpade Keep Scoring Low

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 17 (PTI).

MAHARASHTRA gained a lead of 140 runs over Baroda in their first innings replying with 251 to Baroda's 111. Baroda going in to bat for the second time had scored 20 runs for the loss of one wicket at the close of play.

Vijay Hazare and the googly bowler Ghorpade bore the burden of Baroda's attack and performed a magnificent task in limiting the margin to 140. Colleagues on the field and wicket-keeper Pradhan brought off two good catches and stumped another batsman in fine style.

The match is now as good as won by Maharashtra for unless an outright decision is forced by Baroda in the next two days, Maharashtra claims the match on the first innings lead. But this will mean that Baroda batsmen will have to force pace tomorrow in order to gain a commanding lead and put in Maharashtra to bat again on the last day get them out.

Vijay Hazare and Ghorpade tied up the Maharashtra batsmen for more than 90 minutes.

Refusing to take risks, the overnight batsmen, Dani and Paranjpe, took half an hour to score 17 runs this morning to take the total to 100 in 150 minutes. At the same total Dani edged Ghorpade to Pradhan behind the stumps.

Chabukswar, who joined Paranjpe next was extremely uncomfortable for long against Hazare, who employed six fielders around his bat. Chabukswar improved later and he and Paranjpe started to produce strokes freely during the last half hour before lunch, both stepping out to drive leg spinners from Ghorpade and Joshi.

Half an hour after resumption, Maharashtra lost three wickets for 35 runs. Paranjpye was caught behind the wicket off Vijay Hazare, and then Ghorpade struck a deadly spell and claimed the wickets of Chabukswar and Patil in two overs.

Mathe and the left-hander Nadkarni sent 200 of the innings after the game had lasted for five hours. But the new ball taken at 203 separated the pair six runs later. Mathe and Bhadbhade played the pace bowlers safely and Vijay Hazare switched on the spin attack of Ghorpade and Joshi. Bhadbhade left at 239 when he got under to Joshi's googly and gave the bowler a return catch. Tea was taken with the score at 244.

Twenty minutes after resumption Maharashtra were all out for 251 when Mathe missed Ghorpade googly and was declared leg before.

Baroda went in to bat with 49 minutes left for drawing of stumps.

Vichare and Pradhan opened their second venture. Vichare defended, but Pradhan went for runs, but fell to a catch at mid-off off Rege while hitting out.

The scores were:—

BARODA (First Innings) 111

MAHARASHTRA (First Innings)

M. R. Rege b Vijay Hazare 45; P. G. Joshi lbw Vijay Hazare 9; D. N. Gursi lbw Vijay Hazare 4; H. T. Dani c Pradhan b Ghorpade 33; Paranjpye c Pradhan b Vijay Hazare 45; Chabukswar st. Pradhan b Ghorpade 38; Patil c Hazare b Ghorpade 6; Mathe lbw Ghorpade 35; Nadkarni b Vivek Hazare 6; Bahadbhade c and b Joshi 14; Chowdhary not out 0; Extras 16; Total 251.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Ahmed Patel 10-3-15-0; Vijay Hazare 47-21-66-4; Vivek Hazare 15-6-17-1; Ghorpade 51.3-12-99-4; Joshi 13-1-38-1.

BARODA (Second Innings):

Vichare not out 8; Pradhan c Chabukswar b Rege 6; Joshi not out 4; Extras 2; Total (for 1 wicket) 20.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Dani 7-5-6-0; Bhadbhade 1-0-2-0; Rege 1-0-4-1; Nadkarni 3-3-0-0. Chowdhari 3-2-4-0; Patil 1-0-2-0.

E. PUNJAB ALL OUT FOR 380

Hargopal Takes 5 Wickets In A Row

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17.

East Punjab in their first innings in the Ranji Trophy round against Delhi were all out for 380 runs.

At close of play Delhi in their first innings had made 89 for the loss of three wickets.

A graceful knock of 145 runs by the East Punjab skipper Swaranjit Singh and his third wicket stand of 242 runs with Lalchand featured the pre-lunch game on the second day of the four day Ranjit Trophy match against Delhi District here.

The overnight not outs Swaranjit Singh and Lalchand made light of the home sides attack this morning for one hour and took the score to 312. Thereafter Hargopal Singh, the Delhi slow leg spinner in a deadly spell changed the whole aspect of the game by claiming five wickets in a row. At time this analysis was 9.1-3-16-5.

EAST PUNJAB (First Innings)

R. M. Prakash c Vohra b Saxena 33; William Ghosh c Mathur b Saxena 34; Lal Chand c Jaswant Singh b Hargopal Singh 94; Swaranjit Singh c Vohra b Hargopal Singh 145; Om Prakash c Jaswant Singh b Hargopal Singh 2; Swaraj Dev st Jaswant Singh b Hargopal Singh 0; F. M. Brown b Hargpal Singh 4; Sham Nayyar not out 30; Satish Nanda st Jaswant Singh b Saxena 1; Iqbal Singh c Vohra b Saxena 18; Som Dutt c Kishen Bihari be Saxena 2; Extras 17; Total 380.

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

Gyanchand Kapoor 1-4-97-0; Vohra 17-5-31-0; Joginder 15-3-32-0; Hargopal Singh 34-9-70-5; Bishen Bihari 8-0-27-0; Saxena 37.5-2-126-5; Tulja Ram 3-1-7-0; Mathur 2-0-5-0; Ravi Dutt 2-0-5-0; Jaswant Singh 1-0-3-0.

DELHI (First Innings)

Jaswnt Singh c Ramprakash b Somdutt 11; Tulja Ram c Surat b Omprakash 32; Ravi batting 39; Bishen Bihari b Omprakash 0; Saxena batting 2; Extras 5; Total (for 3 wkts) 89.

Bowling Analysis:

William 7.2-0-12-0; Somdutt 8-1-18-1; Swaranjit Singh 4-1-4-0; Satish Nanda 7-1-25-0; Omprakash 6.0-24-2.

S. AUSTRALIA IN STRONG POSITION

ADELAIDE, November 17 (PTI-Reuter).

South Australia continuing to thrash the attack of the Sheffield Shield Holders, Victoria, took their overnight first innings score of 351 for five to 521 here today in their shield match.

Victoria lost two wickets for 88 by the close in reply.

Phil Riddings, the South Australia captain, scored 169 and England 107 and together the pair put on 164 for the seventh wicket.

Riddings at the wicket for five hours 40 minutes hit 24 fours. England got his runs in three hours 45 minutes.

Sam Loxton, fast pace bowler was most successful of the Victoria attack taking three wickets for 72.

When Victoria batted Neil Harvey test batsman was twice dropped off Geoff Noblet.

KREMLIN INVITES THREE POWER ENVOYS

MUNSHI FOR ROME

Mr. K. M. Munshi, India's Minister for Food and Agriculture, left for Rome, by TWA Constellation, on Friday.

Mr. Munshi was accompanied by his wife. He will attend the conference of the Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome.

British Seize Stores

INCIDENT IN SUEZ CANAL ZONE

CAIRO, Nov. 17 (UPA): British troops forced their way into Port Said customs warehouses Saturday and seized stores for British troops in the Suez Canal Zone which Egyptian authorities had refused to surrender without payment of duty.

About 30 British soldiers participated in the action. After breaking into the warehouses, they threw all Egyptian officials and workers out, loaded a dried-apple consignment onto trucks and drove away.

The consignment consisted of 4,097 cases of Italian dried apples which the British Army had purchased locally. Egyptian authorities had refused to deliver the goods until the British paid customs charges.

LIE BACKS U.N. PLEBISCITE IN SUDAN

PARIS, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie today welcomed Egypt's proposal for a plebiscite in the Sudan under United Nations' supervision.

"It is a good and realistic proposal", he said in an official statement. "I hope it will be given prompt and serious consideration".

REFUGEES BLOCK TRAIN MOVEMENTS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17 (UPI): Refugees have again dislocated railway movements to and from Bongaon since this morning to draw attention to their grievances.

On Thursday, 500 refugees kept the line blocked for eight hours at Goparadanga.

Today, according to first reports, the demonstrators were sitting on the line at Habra station, 28 miles from here.

Gromyko Hands Out Notes In Paris

MOSCOW, NOV. 17 (PTI-REUTER).

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI GROMYKO TODAY SUMMONED THE ENVOYS OF THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN AND FRANCE TO THE KREMLIN AND HANDED THEM A NOTE.

The contents were not immediately disclosed. M. Gromyko received British Ambassador Sir Alvary Gascoigne at 4 o'clock, French Ambassador Yves Chateigneau at 4-30 and the United States Charge d'Affaires Hugh S. Cumming half an hour later.

Raid On Tudeh Press

TWO ARRESTED: MANAGER ESCAPES

TEHERAN, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Two Persian police swoops on members of the outlawed Communistic Tudeh Party were reported here today.

Police discovered a clandestine printing house in a Teheran street an d arrested two workers last night, press reports said. The manager escaped.

Police confiscated several printing forms, membership cards and receipts for members fees as well as communist literature ready for distribution.

Another Tudeh member described as a travelling agitator was arrested by gendarmes when travelling from Shiraz to Isfahan, south of Teheran.

Reports said he was carrying "subversive Tudeh literature for distribution in the provinces".

RAU MEETS GRAHAM

PARIS, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Dr. Frank Graham, United Nations' representative on Kashmir, and Mr B. N. Rau, India's permanent representative at the United Nations had a private meeting here today to discuss the Kashmir problem.

Mr. Rau was assisted at the talks by Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, Minister to the Permanent Indian Delegation to the United Nations.

Dr. Graham had a private meeting with Sir Mohommed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister, yesterday.

Today's meeting lasted for about 50 minutes and was understood to have been devoted to a preliminary exchange of views.

Mr. P. Schmidt, Principal Secretary to Dr. Graham, later said that Dr. Graham would meet Mr. Rau and his military advisers on Tuesday.

Dr. Graham may have another private meeting with Mr. Rau on Monday.

Acheson Meets Zafrullah

PARIS, Nov. 17 (UPI-AFP): U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson had a 60-minute talk with Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sir M. Zafrullah Khan Informed sources said they had discussed the Kashmir question.

DISALLOWED

KARACHI, Nov. 17 (PTI).

The President of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly this morning disallowed two adjournment motions seeking to discuss the Egyptian situation.

SOVIET OBJECTIONS OVERRULED

Western Disarmament Plan On Top

PARIS, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Political Committee overruled strong Soviet objections today to place the Western disarmament plan on top of the agenda list with Russia's "peace" proposals fifth.

Voting was 45 to five with five abstentions including Burma and Indonesia.

M. Jacob Malik, permanent Soviet delegate, asked for the Russian plan to be taken second after the Western proposals had been discussed but later again agreed to place it third on the programme.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said he could not agree to the Soviet plan taking second place because it contained nothing new or urgent.

Mr. Acheson supported the Brazilian resolution suggesting that the committee should start off with the tripartite plan, followed by the report of the Atomic Energy Commission, the report of the Collective Measures Committee (Kora), the Soviet "peace" plan, the admission of new members and the Nationalist Chinese accusation of Russian violation of the Sino-Soviet Treaty.

M. Malik reported by asking what was new about the Western 'census' of arms. Some of the American proposals were not only old but "in their dotage", he added.

The Committee will now follow the order of the Brazilian resolution, opening the debate on the tripartite plan on Monday.

The Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Finn Moe of Norway, in his opening remarks today said that if the committee conducted its work in the spirit of the speech made by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, "I am sure we shall achieve results".

CHINESE MISSION AT LHASA

HONGKONG, Nov. 17 (UPA): Radio Peiping said Saturday the Chinese Communists have started indoctrinating the Tibetans as faithful supporters of the Peiping regime.

"A cultural and educational working team has arrived at the Tibetan capital of Lhasa and a second team is on its way", the radio said in a broadcast monitored here.

The team travelled overland and made preliminary studies of geography and economic conditions.

AIR-INDIA PLANE DAMAGED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17 (PTI): An Air-India 'Viking' aircraft from Bombay got its propeller damaged today while taxing after landing on Dum Dum airport runway. All passengers and members of crew are safe.

A relief plane, is coming from Bombay with spare parts and will fly back as Calcutta-Bombay schedule flight of the Air-India at 7 in the morning tomorrow.

Mrs. Roosevelt To Visit India

NEW YORK, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who is now attending the U.N. General Assembly session in Paris as a member of the U.S. delegation, will pay a visit to India in February, it was learned here today.

Cyclonic Storm Weakens

POONA, Nov. 17 (PTI): Summary of observations recorded at 08-30 hrs. I.S.T.

Yesterday's cyclonic storm in East Arabian Sea has weakened rapidly and lies this morning as a shallow depression off the Kathiawar coast with its centre about 150 miles west of Veraval It is likely to move northwards and weaken further, a depression is probably forming in south-west Bay of Bengal with central region about 250 miles south-east of Nagapattinam.

Tundershowers have been local in Malabar and South Kanara, and Travancore-Cochin ,and have been reported from a few stations in West Rajasthan and Tamilnad

Night temperatures were markedly above normal over the belt extending from Gujarat and Rajasthan to east Uttar Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 18TH:—Rain or thundershowers will be widespread in south Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin, and occur locally in north Tamilnad, Malabar and South Kanara and Mysore A few light showers may also occur in south-Rajasthan, Saurashtra, and Kutch, south coastal Andhradesa and Rayalaseema.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy to very heavy rain is likely to commence in south Tamilnad and Travancore-Cochin during the next 48 hours.

SANTA CRUZ WARNING

POONA, Nov. 17 (PTI.).

Forecast issued by Meteorological Office at Santa Cruz: FORECAST VALID TILL THE MORNING OF 19TH:

Rainfall accompanied with strong and gusty winds will occur at many places in Kutch and west Saurashtra during the next 24 hours. And weather will improve later.

Outlook for the subsequent two days:—Dry weather.

BLACKEST WEEK IN MALAYA

Guerillas Take Toll Of 75 Persons

KUALA LUMPUR, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Malaya tonight ended what an official spokesman called its "blackest week" with a total of at least 75 people killed or wounded in 60 terrorist incidents.

The spokesman said this was an unprecedented total—20 more than the average weekly total in the emergency's "worst month" of October.

The spokesman said Security Forces Headquarters here were now braced for an expected new surge of terrorism, though there was nothing to indicate that incidents might now decrease later in the month as had often happened before.

The struggle is now three and a half years old.

Arab Defence Pact Move

MEETING IN PARIS

PARIS, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan Foreign Minister last night presided over the first of a series of meetings here with leading Arab diplomats at the United Nations. They discussed Arab complaints alleging French violation of human rights in Morocco.

Representatives of the six Arab delegations had invited the Pakistan Minister for informal discussions of outstanding Middle East problems.

Mohammed Salah-el-Din Pasha, Egyptian Foreign Minister, and Mahmoud Fatzi Bey, permanent delegate to the United Nations represented Egypt.

An informed Arab source said that some of the Arab states favoured a Middle East Defence Alliance on the lines of the Atlantic Pact to ensure that all members had equal rights.

Gangsters In Possession

RAID ON HOUSE IN E. PAKISTAN

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17 (H. S.): According to reports received here, nearly 100 Muslims had recently raided the house of the father-in-law of Mr. Vinaydas Gupta, Finance Secretary to the West Bengal State Government, at Basanda in Barisal district in Pakistan and looted his property. The watchmen of the house are reported to have sustained injuries in the scuffle that ensued.

It is reported that the inmates of the house who had demanded police protection in anticipation of the raid, were refused the same and the police did not intervene when the dacoits attacked the house.

According to fresh reports, the house is entirely in the possession of the gangsters.

KATHMANDU, Nov. 17 (PTI): Mr H. E. Riddiford and Mr. E. P. Hillary, two members of Eric Shipton's expedition to Mount Everest, returned here last night. Shipton and three other members are expected here by November 27.

American Arms For Formosa

TAIPEH, Nov. 17 (UPA): Major-General William Chase, chief of the United States Military Mission in Formosa, revealed Saturday that a "good-sized shipment" of American equipment has reached Formosa and more is on the way.

Mr. Chase made the announcement in an address before the Chinese Association for the United Nations.

Within the limits of military security, Mr. Chase told the association forum what the Military Advisory Group has done and what eventually it will do, but he said he could not be specific in terms of amounts and types of equipment to be shipped to Nationalist armed forces.

Contempt Charge Against Bihar Minister

PATNA, Nov. 17 (PTI): Mr. Justice Sheerer and Mr. Justice Khaleel Ahmed of the Patna High Court today issued a rule calling on Mr. Krishna Sahay, Revenue Minister of Bihar, and Mr K. K. Mitra, Deputy Secretary to the Revenue Department, to show cause why they should not be proceeded again st for contempt of court for taking over the Tekeri Raj under the Bihar Land Reforms Act in disobedience of an earlier decree of the High Court.

The rule was issued while admitting a petition filed on behalf of Maharaja Gopal Sarn Narayan Singh of Tekari.

NOT A BEGGAR FOR VOTES, SAYS NEHRU

Concludes Tour Of Himachal

OBJECTION AGAINST NOMINATION OF MISHRA AND GOVINDAS

BHUNTER (Kulu) Nov. 17.

In his election speech at Himachal Pradesh Pt. Nehru said, "I have not come here as a beggar to beg for your vote. If I am a beggar, I am a beggar of your love, of your intelligence and your co-operation in achieving the tasks before us. For ultimately, it is only through co-operative effort that the country can go forward and not by individual effort, however hard it may be."

Warning people against activities of communal organisation Mr. Nehru said: "our past history proves beyond a shadow of doubt that our country became weak and backward because of these disruptionist forces. If we do not fight them today, then our freedom is endangered, and it may eventually slip out of our hands.

WAR ON POVERTY

"Our biggest weakness is that feuds spring up amongst us very quickly. We have to curb this tendency and remove this weakness".

The country had to wage a war a bigger war than the war of independence, against poverty and unemployment, he declared. (Cheers).

VOTE CONGRESS

The Congress President, concluded his election tour of Himachal Pradesh today.

He told a largely attended meeting at Mandi yesterday.

"I am of the firm opinion that the Congress is the only organisation today which has the capacity and strength to tackle the complicated issues before the country in these dangerous times. I hope you will return the Congress candidates by large majorities".

Mr. Nehru addressed eleven meetings during his two and a half day tour of Mandi and Suket in Himachal Pradesh and parts of Kangra valley in the Punjab, and met hundreds of villagers at more than fifty wayside villages.

Mr. Nehru was warmly greeted everywhere he went. The valleys echoed with shouts of "Nehru Zindabad" and "Vote for Congress". The Congress President gave a new slogan to the people by asking them to shout "Jai Hind" with him thrice after every meeting he addressed.

The Congress has already won three out of the thirty-six seats in the Himachal Pradesh State Assembly, two without contest from Sirmur district and one from Pangi. The Congress lost the Chini seat to an independent.

Bhargava's Election Tactics

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (UPI).

The Central Publicity Board of the Congress characterised Dr. Gopichand Bhargava's decision to call his new party "Gandhi National Congress" as "nothing less than immoral".

The Press note said, "Mahatma Gandhi stood for certain principles, ideals and ideologies, chief of them being national unity and the secular state. At this moment, Dr. Gopichand Bhargava is combining with communalists and reactionaries, including former unionists". The Congress authorities were of the opinion, added the note, that it would be "nothing less than immoral on the part of the new party to associate the August and reversed name of Mahatma Gandhi with its own set-up and functioning."

REJOINDER TO KRIPALANI

A press note issued by the Central Publicity Board denied the charges reported to have been made by Acharya Kripalani that "Muslim voters were being threatened with expulsion from India, if they did not vote for the Congress candidates in Himachal Pradesh".

JODHPUR RULER TO CONTEST

JAIPUR, Nov. 17 (PTI): His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur is contesting a seat to the House of the People from the Jodhpur constituency as an independent candidate.

The Maharajah told the PTI today that he had also decided to contest a seat in the State Legislature. Though he has not yet decided about the constituency he is likely to stand from Jodhpur B constituency.

FOURTH WALKOVER IN ORISSA

JEYPORE, (Orissa) Nov. 17

The fourth uncontested return in the Orissa Assembly elections all of whom are in favour of the Congress is expected from Nowrangpur, double-member constituency in Koraput district where Mr Mudu Naik (Congress) is the only nominee left after the withdrawal of Mr. Pikala Gonday (Gantantr Parishad). The seat is reserved for Scheduled Castes

No Rice In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 17 (PTI): Ahmedabad will have to go without its ration quantum of rice from next week onwards as the rice allotment has not been despatched from the Punjab.

The rice quantum has been made good by corresponding increase in the wheat quantum, it was officially announced today.

Khedgikar To Oppose C.D. Deshmukh

BOMBAY, Nov 17 (PTI): Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, the Union Finance Minister, who is standing as a candidate from the Kolaba constituency for the House of the People, will be opposed by Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, the Socialist candidate.

Mr. Khedgikar is a member of the Bombay Legislative Assembly since 1937.

TRIANGULAR CONTEST

BELGAUM, Nov. 17 (H.S.): A keen triangular contest is expected for the Assembly seat from Hukkeri constituency where Mr. M P. Patil, a Bombay Minister (Congress candidate) will be opposed by Mr. K. B. Patil, the K.M.P. Party candidate and Mr. Vishnupant Daddikar, former Chairman of the District Local Board and a leading advocate of Hukkeri, who has decided to contest on the Jan Sangh ticket.

SOCIALIST QUITS PARTY

GULBURGA, Nov. 17 (H.S.): Mr Viranna Timmaji, a prominent Socialist worker of this district, has resigned from the primary membership of the Socialist Party.

'PASSENGER BUS' SAYS ASHOK

THANA, Nov 17 (H.S.): Mr. Ashok Mehta, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, addressing an election meeting here yesterday, said that the present Congress resembled a passenger bus; anybody could get in or get out of it as he wished.

Mr. Mehta assured the electorate that the Socialist Party, if returned to power, would establish a "real people's government" in place of the present "leaders' government".

Mr. Datta Tamhane, the Socialist nominee for the Assembly seat from Thana town constituency, also addressed the meeting.

AHMEDNAGAR

Ahmednagar district is to elect 11 candidates to the State Legislature and two candidates to the House of People. Out of the eleven seats to the State Legislature two are reserved seats one for Adiwasis and the other for Harijans.

There will be in all 590 polling stations in the district. The voting will commence on January 3 and conclude on the 11th of the same month.

The Congress, the Communists, the Kamgar Kisan Party, the Socialists and some independent candidates have declared their candidates. The Peasants' and Workers' Party will also be in the picture in some of the constituencies.

SURAT

The Secretary of the Surat Communist Party Mr. Joshawant Chohan, has sent telegrams to Prime Minister Nehru and the Chief Election Commissioner requesting them to postpone elections in Surat city as the electoral list is "highly defective."

The Gujarat Kisan Sabha has nominated Dr. Jagannath Vora to oppose the Congress candidate Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, for the seat to the House of the People from Kaira (south).

The Sangh also nominated following candidates to contest elections to the Bombay Assembly.

Manubhai Chhaganbhai Gokil—Songadh—Vyara Constituency. Manibhai Gokil Sadarawala—Padra taluk (Baroda district).

BARODA

Mr. Mitabhai Chauhan will contest the reserved seat from the Baroda-Waghodia constituency to the State Assembly on the Gujarat Khedut Sangh ticket.

Out of ten seats to the Bombay Assembly from Baroda district the Sangh has so far announced its nominees for six seats. The Sangh has also announced that it will not contest the Baroda west con-

(Continued on page 14)

INDIAN DANCER IN U. K.

A supper party was recently held at India House, London, by the Indian High Commissioner, in honour of Mrinalini Sarabhai, during her season at the Cambridge Theatre in London. To this party were invited a large number of eminent ballet critics and dancers and distinguished visitors. Photo shows Mrinalini Sarabhai (right) with Arnold Haskell, a celebrated critic and authority on ballet and Mme. Alicia Markova at the supper party.

Revolt In Congress Ranks In Mahakoshal

SEVERAL TO OPPOSE OFFICIAL CANDIDATES

RAIPUR, Nov. 17 (H.S.)

THE revolt of the Congress ranks in Mahakoshal against the Central Parliamentary Board, is taking a serious turn, according to reports received from various places in Mahakoshal.

Four prominent Congress workers of Raipur district have resigned from the Congress on the eve of filing their nomination papers and filed the same as independent candidates. Mr. Nandlal Tiwari, Treasurer of the Raipur Congress Committee, has filed his nomination paper as an independent candidate from Arag-Harora constituency and will oppose the official Congress candidate, Mr. Lakhanlal Gupta. Mr. Radhika Prasad Mishra, another veteran Congressman, has also filed his nomination paper for the Rajim constituency and will oppose the official Congress candidate, Rani Shyma Kumari, one of the two women candidates from Mahakoshal.

The dissidents have accused the Congress of violating Gandhiji's high ideals and supporting the exploiters of the masses.

Mr. Ratnakar Jha, the Congress candidate from Bori-Deokar constituency in Durg district, has refused the Congress ticket. Mr. Keshari Prasad Verma, editor, "Agradoot", has also resigned from the Congress and filed a nomination paper for a Parliamentary seat from Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur constituency, where he will oppose Mr. Bhagavati Charan Shukla, son of the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister, Pandit R. S. Shukla.

Mr. Kashipad Sinha has resigned from the Congress to file his nomination paper from the Gudhari constituency and will oppose Mr. Bagadi, the official Congress candidate.

A report from Dasna adds that fifty Congressmen of the Dasna constituency have decided to quit Congress and join the K.M.P. Party.

The resignations are a sequel to the action of the Central Parliamentary Board of the Congress in giving Mr. Jaydeep Satpathi the Congress ticket, in spite of the dissidents' repeated requests.

BHUSKUTE QUITS W.P. PARTY

POONA, Nov. 17 (H.S.): Mr. V. M. Bhuskute, a leader of the Peasants' and Workers' Party and a former leader of the historic Mulshi Satyagraha, has resigned from the primary membership of the Party and will contest an Assembly seat from the Maval-Mulshi constituency as an independent candidate.

CONGRESS NOMINATIONS IN POONA

POONA, Nov. 17 (H.S.): All the Congress nominees for the State Legislature as well as the House of People in Poona district, will file their nomination papers on Monday next, when Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power, who is at present on an election tour of Maharashtra will reach Poona.

Mr. Damle, who had applied for a Congress ticket and was refused the same, filed his nomination paper today as an independent candidate from the Maval-Mulshi constituency.

3 Unopposed Returns

NAGPUR, Nov. 17 (PTI): Two Congress and one independent candidates, all belonging to Scheduled Tribes, have been returned unopposed to the new Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly from Bastar district.

They are: Keskal (Reserved S.T.): Rajman (Independent) Narainpur (reserved S.T.): Rameshwar Arjun (Congress) Bijapur (reserved S.T.): Hira Shah (Congress).

The unopposed return of Mr. Rajman (Independent) and Mr. Rameshwar Arjun (Congress) followed the rejection of nomination papers of their only rivals, Mr. Konda Kola and Mr. Harikrishna Jagannath, both belonging to the Ramrajya Parishad.

In the Bijapur (reserved) Scheduled Tribes constituency, Mr. Hira Shah (Congress) as the only candidate to file nomination paper which was found valid.

Stop Press

ALLIED ADVANCE

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (UPA): Allied troops attacked along a nine-mile front south-east of Kumsong Saturday and advanced nearly two miles against "light to moderate" resistance.

VIC TOWEEL RETAINS TITLE

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Vic Toweel (South Africa) retained his world bantamweight title when he outpointed Luis Romeria (Spain) over fifteen rounds here tonight.

TANDON WILL NOT TAKE PART IN ELECTIONS

Letter To Nehru

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 17 (PTI).

MR. PURUSHOTTAM DAS TANDON, former Congress President, in an interview to the P. T. I. today reaffirmed his decision not to take part in the coming General elections.

He said that he had written to Congress President Mr. Nehru a few days ago that he had arrived at this decision "after much anxious thought and balancing of what seemed to me conflicting duties".

When his attention was drawn to the fact that his name occurred in the list of candidates finalised by the Congress Central election Committee, Mr. Tandon said: "I still hold the same view and have no intention to contest either for the House of the People or the Uttar Pradesh Assembly.

Mr. Tandon added that soon after he had resigned from the U.P. Election Committee, in the last week of October, he wrote to the State Congress President intimating his desire not to be set up as a candidate. But the Committee "inspite of my refusal" forwarded his name to the Central Election Committee for a seat in the Parliament.

While at Delhi a few days ago, Mr. Tandon said, he wrote to the Congress President expressing his inability to contest the election. The Congress President in reply asked him to reconsider his decision. Mr. Tandon said, he wrote back to Mr Nehru stating that "after much anxious thought and balancing of what seemed to be conflicting duties", he felt that he should stick to his decision not to seek election either to the Central or State Legislature.

Congress Election Board Chief Assaulted

SILCHAR, Nov. 17 (PTI): Mr. Rabindra Kanta Sen, President of the Silchar Congress Election Board, was assaulted here today by some miscreants, who fell upon him while he was returning from the Court. Mr. Sen, who sustained injuries as a assault, had filed a case before a local Magistrate.

Four persons were arrested in this connection and later released on bail.

LATEST ELECTION NEWS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17 (PTI):— Mr. Satyapriya Banerji, Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc will oppose the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, in Bowbazar Constituency of the State Assembly.

WITHDRAWS FROM ELECTION

PURI, Nov. 17 (PTI): Mr. Srinibas Ramanuj Das has withdrawn his candidature for election to the Rbuse of the People from Puri constituency.

AT MANGALORE

MANGALORE, Nov. 17 (UPI): Mr. K. R. Karanth, a former Minister of the Madras Government and President of the District K. M. Party, is contesting for the House of the People from the South Circle constituency of the district and Mr. K. B. Jinaraja Hegde has been set up for the north circle.

SOCIALIST HARIJAN COMBINE

LUCKNOW, Nov. 17 (UPI): A five-point agreement was signed this evening between the U. P. Socialist Party and the State Scheduled Caste Federation to fight the coming elections unitedly.

U. S. Turns Down Egyptian Claim

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The State Department said today the United States did not recognise King Farouk as King of the Sudan as well as Egypt.

DANCE RECITAL

Kumari Kausalya made her bow on Saturday before a crowded house of dance enthusiasts at Podar College Hall, Matunga. A disciple of Mr. Chokkalingam Pillai, she displayed the artistry of Pandanallur school in her dance recital. Her rendering of 'Varnam' was a pattern of grace and she brought out the inherent glamour of Bharatnatya in colourful turns and quick movements. She held the balance between 'Nritya' and 'Nritta' with precision and emotional appeal. In "Tillana," she showed mastery of footwork suffused with sculpturesque poses. Though the "Padas" were mostly of the old type, they were well interpreted. Kausalya is B.A. (Hons.) and a postgraduate of Madras Fine Arts Institute. It augurs well for the future of classical dance that it should find votaries among the educated classes.

Socialist's Nomination Declared Invalid

DHENKANAL, Nov. 17 (PTI): The nomination of Mr. Surendra Mohan Patnaik, (Socialist) has been declared invalid by the Returning Officer of Dhenkanal in the scrutiny.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH

NEW YORK, Nov. 17

Previous closing	41.82
Today's opening	41.65
Difference	—17
Today's closing	41.25
Difference	—57

KHEDGIKAR TO OPPOSE C. D. DESHMUKH

(Continued from page 13)

stituency but support Mr. Sudhalkar, the Jan Sangh candidate. The Sangh has yet to announce its nominations for the remaining three seats from the Nawadin Sankheda and Chota-Udepur constituencies.

Split In Sabha

POONA: The orthodox group in the Maharashtra Provincial Hindu Mahasabha which has been all along opposing the inclusion of non-Hindus in the organisation met here last night and decided that Mr. V. B. Gogate should contest the State Legislature seat in the Poona city north-west constituency as an independent candidate.

The Parliamentary Board of the Provincial Hindu Sabha had earlier rejected the application of Mr. Gogate for Hindu Mahasabha ticket. Mr. Gogate will now oppose Mr. S. R. Date, the official nominee of the Hindu Mahasabha in this constituency.

The group also decided that Mr. R. S. Bhat should contest for the House of People seat in the Poona central constituency as an independent candidate. The fight, in this constituency thus becomes a five-cornered one, the other candidates so far announced being Mr. N. V. Gadgil (Congress), Mr. K. M. Jedhe (Peasants and Workers Party), Mr. S. M. Joshi (Socialist Party), Mr. K. M. Mahajan (Hindu Mahasabha) and Mr. R. S. Bhat (Independent).

Mr. Devrao Pandurang Dhamale, an independent candidate, presented his nomination paper before the returning officer today to contest for the State Legislature seat in the Mewal north Mulshi constituency, of Poona district.

Joshi Withdraws

INDORE: Mr. Liladhar Joshi, a former Chief Minister of Madhya Bharat, who was nominated as a Congress candidate to contest election on behalf of the party to the House of the People from Shajapur-Dewas constituency, has decided to withdraw his candidature for the House of the People.

RETURNING OFFICERS FREE TO KEEP OFFICES CLOSED ON SUNDAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

EVEN though the period of acceptance of nominations for the coming general elections is between November 15 and 24, there is no legal objection to the Returning Officers observing Sunday, November 18, as holiday and keeping their offices closed on that day.

As the last date for making nominations is Saturday, November 24, no person desiring to make nomination will be prejudicially affected by the closure of the Returning Officers' offices for a day on Sunday.

MINOR DEFECTS IN NOMINATION PAPERS

The Election Commission of India has advised all Returning Officers that failure on the part of a candidate to choose three symbols and mistake in the entry of his age should be treated as minor defects and nomination papers should not be rejected because of such defects.

The law requires each candidate to choose three symbols in his nomination paper. A candidate may, through ignorance or carelessness, fail to mention more than one symbol. The Commission is of the view that such defect is minor and should be overlooked.

A candidate has also to mention his age in his nomination paper. The correct age as on the date of filing of the nomination paper should always be given, whatever may be his age as entered on the electoral rolls. The discrepancy in this regard between the nomination paper and the electoral rolls will be overlooked at the time of scrutiny. As a matter of fact, such discrepancy is bound to occur as the rolls were prepared initially about two years ago. Even if a mistake is made by the candidate in entering his age on the nomination paper this would be a minor defect and will be overlooked under the law so long as the candidate's actual age is not below the legal minimum.

DISQUALIFICATION OF SATHA REMOVED

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has removed the disqualification incurred by Shri N. N. Satha under the Government of India (Provincial Elections) (Corrupt Practices and Election Petitions) Order because of his failure to lodge the return of his election expenses, within the prescribed time, in connection with his candidature at the by-election to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in the Ahmednagar North General Rural constituency, held in May last.

His Excellency is satisfied with the explanation given by Shri Satha for not lodging the return of his election expenses within the prescribed time.

A CORRECTION IN "HANDBOOK FOR CANDIDATES"

All concerned are advised that the last sentence in the N. B. at page 9 of the "Hand Book for Candidates" prepared by the Election Commission of India should read as "Breach of this condition will entail rejection at scrutiny of all nomination papers, subscribed to by such person either as proposer or seconder, except those which have been first received up to the number of candidates to be elected from that constituency". The latter clause is not in the original text.

KEEN CONTEST IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD, Nov. 17, (PTI): According to advices received by Hyderabad's Chief Electoral Officer upto late in the evening 683 persons have filed nominations from 142 general, and 33 reserved constituencies for the 175 representatives to be returned to the State Assembly.

Intimation of nominations are yet to come from Nanded district and a few other constituencies in other districts.

This number includes 175 nominees of the Congress which is contesting all the seats and their "dummies", 105 Socialists and their "dummies", 85 candidates of the Peoples' Democratic Front and their "dummies". 33 Scheduled Castes Federation candidates. The rest are independents.

All the ten seats in Hyderabad and Secunderabad cities are the most keenly contested and as many as 77 persons have filed their nominations in these constituencies Hyderabad city tops the list with 12 contestants.

The nominations will be scrutinized tomorrow. Withdrawals of candidature will be allowed till Nov. 20.

Polling for the State Assembly will commence on the 21st of next month and end on the 1st of January next year, according to a notification issued tonight by the Rajpromukh the Nizam.

TIRUPATHI: Mr. R. B. Amarkrishna Raju, President, Madras Legislative Council (Upper House) filed his nomination paper yesterday as a Congress candidate for the state legislature from Tirupathi (Chitoor District).

GOWD'S NOMINATION REJECTED

Hyderabad Red Nominee

HYDERABAD, Nov. 17 (PTI): The nomination paper of Dr. Raj Bahadur Gowd, a top-ranking Communist detenu, from Mushirabad constituency for the state Assembly was rejected today—scrutiny day—by the Returning Officer, the Municipal Commissioner of Hyderabad, on the ground that his name was not in the electoral rolls.

The same Returning Officer rejected the nomination of Mr. N. V. Gadgil (Ram Rajya Parishad) for the state Assembly from Chaderghat constituency on the ground that it did not contain the full required particulars.

NOMINATION REJECTED

NAGPUR: The nomination paper filed by Mr. Rajabhau Dangare, Vice-President of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, official Congress nominee to contest the election from the Umrer constituency to the State Assembly, was rejected by the returning officer, Nagpur, today on the ground that he "is an undischarged insolvent."

In Madras

RAJAJI'S SON FILES NOMINATION

SALEM, Nov. 17 (PTI): Mr. C. R. Narsimhan, son of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, former Home Minister of India, filed his nomination paper today before the personal assistant to the Collector of Salem as a Congress candidate for the House of the People from the Krishagiri constituency of Salem district.

SOCIALIST CANDIDATES

MADRAS, Nov. 17 (UPI): The Tamilnad Socialist Party has today announced its list of candidates contesting the elections to the State Legislative Assembly on the Socialist Party ticket.

Mr. A. Subramaniam, Secretary of the Party, said here today that 60 candidates had so far been selected from various districts in Tamilnad, including Madras city, and the rest numbering 40 would be announced later.

The candidates include one Muslim and one lady.

TAMILNAD SOCIALISTS

MADRAS: The headquarters of the Tamilnad Socialist Party last night announced the names of 60 candidates from various districts in Tamilnad to contest elections to the state assembly.

The Republican Party Madras has selected two candidates to the House of People Mr. E. Ramnathan former Madras Minister for Madras City, and Mr. P. Srinivasan for Chingleput.

RAJKOT: A list of 18 candidates to contest seats for the five districts from three of the five disrticts have been announced by the Saurashtra Hindu Mahasabha here yesterday. The list includes Maharaja Pratapsinghji brother of the Jam Saheb of Navanagar and Mr. Karsanji Mehta, Secretary of the Mahasaba in the state.

CONGRESSMEN RESIGN

CHITTOOR: Mr. B. Govinda Reddy, Secretary, Chittoor District Congress Committee and two other Congressmen have resigned from the Congress.

According to a Pudukottai message, Mr. K. Muthuswamy Vallatharasu, a prominent Congress leader and three others have also resigned from the Congress and joined the Praja Party.

SRIKAKULAM: Twenty prominent Congressmen of Srikakulam district, including Mr. Rokkam Ramamurthy, a sitting member of the State Assembly have resigned from the Congress having felt dissatisfied with the selection of candidates for the election by Pradesh Congress Committee.

In Madhya Pradesh

MISHRA'S NOMINATION OBJECTED TO

NAGPUR, Nov. 17 (UPI): According to advices received here from Jubbulpore among the 124 nomination papers filed for the 12 seats in the State Assembly objections were raised against 15, including that of Pandit D. P. Mishra, former Home Minister, Madhya Pradesh, and Seth Govindas, Member of Parliament. The decision will be announced on Monday.

In Madla no nomination papers were rejected.

In Nimar district the nomination paper of Mr. Sadik Ali, (KMP) for the House of the People was rejected, while seven other nomination papers from that district to the House of the People seat were held valid. only one nomination paper that of Mr. Rup Rao Kale for the reserved seat to the State Assembly from Khandwa was rejected.

The objection raised against the nomination paper of an independent will be decided on Monday.

In Chindwara district three nominations for the State Assembly were rejected.

In Amraoti the nomination paper filed by Dr. Gulabrao Vasu (Independent), for the House of the People seat from Amraoti east was rejected by the returning officer Amraoti. The returning officer has also rejected the nomination paper of Mrs. Parvatibai Patwardhan (PB) for the House of the People from Amraoti west.

Nuri To Meet Eden

LONDON, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The Iraqi Prime Minister Nuri-es-Said Pasha arrived here today by air from Paris for talks this evening with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden on the Anglo-Iraqi treaty of 1930.

The Regent of Iraq, who arrived here this week for an appendicitis operation, will also be present at the meeting.

add EGYPT

Scouting Helpful In Training Youth

KHER STRESSES NEED FOR DISCIPLINE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"If we wish to build up a great country we must begin with the training and education of our children," observed Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister of Bombay, presiding at the first State Rally of the Bharat Scouts and Guides, Bombay State, at the Azad Maidan, Bombay, today.

The aim of all methods of training boys and girls, he added, should be improvement and harmony of their physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual energies and activities and this could not be achieved without proper discipline. He expressed the belief that scouting was well fitted to provide the training which was likely to achieve this result.

Stating that India ranked third in the world in the field of scouting, Great Britain and the USA taking the first two places, the Chief Minister said that looking to the area, population and needs of the country, India should aim at nothing less than securing the first place and that too not merely in numbers but in quality of the scouts and guides that would be turned out.

NO DEARTH OF FINANCE

The Chief Minister expressed the opinion that if the movement gathered force and the public was impressed by the good work that was being done, philanthropic people would come forward with necessary financial help to the movement. He asked the Bharat Scouts and Guides not to be obsessed by the fear of lack of finance for their work.

Doctorate For Ting Si-Lin

HYDERABAD, Nov. 17. (PTI): Mr. Ting Si-lin, leader of the visiting Chinese Cultural Delegation was conferred the honourary degree of Doctor of laws by the Osmania University, today.

Declaring the convocation open, the Chancellor, Mr. M. K. Vellodi, welcoming the delegation said that in conferring this honorary degree on such an eminent scientist as Mr. Ting Si-lin the university was honouring itself.

SHAHABUDDIN TO BE NWFP GOVERNOR

KARACHI, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Khwaja Shahabuddin, Pakistan Minister for Interior, Information and Broadcasting will succeed Mr. I. I. Chundrigar as Governor of the North West Frontier Province, it was understood here.

An official announcement is expected within the next few days. Mr. Chundrigar has been appointed Governor of West Punjab replacing Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar who in turn has become Pakistan's Minister for Industries.

PAKISTANIS RAID INDIAN VILLAGE

CALCUTTA Nov. 17 (PTI): Four Pakistani armed men transgressed into Indian territory near Balurghat in West Dinajpur District on Wednesday last and forcibly took away some quantity of jute from a villager, it was authoritatively learnt here.

The matter is being taken up with the Government of East Pakistan, it was stated.

P. R. O. Of Indian Delegation To U.N.

PARIS, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. P. K. Bannerjee, newly appointed Public Relations Officer to the Indian Delegation to the United Nations, arrived today in Paris by air from Ottawa.

He was until recently the First Secretary at the Indian High Commissioner in Canada.

Diversion Of Cloth Quota

BAROT'S EVIDENCE IN BRIBERY CASE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Cross-examination of S. I. J. C. Barot of the Anti Corruption Branch of the Bombay CID was taken up before Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court in the bribery case against Messrs. M. M. Bakshabhai and Company.

Mr. Barot stated in the course of his testimony that he had joined the A.C.B. on January 7, 1950. The investigations into the affairs of Messrs. M. M. Bakshabhai and Company was the second case he had taken up since being transferred to the A.C.B.

He had learnt from reliable sources, witness stated that the exportable quota of cloth allowed to the firm had been diverted and that the firm had evaded Income Tax during 1944-'47. His investigations revealed that the account books of the firm had been falsified, witness said.

Though he discovered no specific offences as having been committed by the accused, he discovered a diversion of the cloth quota permitted for export.

There were six partners in the firm, but all of them had died before 1947. The offences he was investigating were non-cognisable offences.

Further cross-examination was postponed.

The accused in the case are Messrs. Ramanlal Manilal Shah, Abdulhussein Mohamedali Harsrwala, Asgarali Nazarali Singaporewala, Nurudin Yusufali Randukhwala, and Sirajuddin Mohamedbhai Hararwala, who are said to have aided and abetted in the offer of a bribe of Rs. 1,25,000 to S.I. Barot, for dropping investigations against the firm of which three of the accused had been appointed receivers by the High Court.

PERON GETS BIG MAJORITY

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 17, (UPA): The final results of Sunday's Presidential election gave Peron an almost 2-1 majority over the Radical Party candidate Richardo Balbin yesterday.

Peron received a total of 4,618,998 votes and Balbin 2,337,310 votes.

Gold From Hutti Mines

HYDERABAD, Nov. 17 (PTI): 1367.735 ounces of gold were produced in Hutti gold mines during the month of September and October this year, it was officially stated here today.

LAND OFFERED FOR GROWING FODDER

AMRELI, Nov. 16 (PTI): Veduleral Chaganlal, an inhabitant of Amreli, has offered to the Government his 64 bighas of farm lands in villages Chavand, Damnagar taluka, with a well and pump to grow fodder for supplying to cattle in the taluka.

Damnagar talukas are the worst affected in Amreli district.

MYSORE BACTERIOLOGIST IN AUSTRALIA

By Charles Lynch

Appreciation of the facilities which Australia is making available for Asian students under the Colombo Plan technical co-operation scheme, is being expressed by students who have already begun courses at Australian universities and other institutions.

Dr. S. P. Aniker.

Among them is Dr. S. P. Aniker of Bangalore who will spend twelve months doing post-graduate studies in the Bacteriological Department of the University of Melbourne. His study project covers diseases common to both India and Australia.

A graduate in medicine and surgery from the University of Mysore, he is a member of the staff of the Mysore Public Health Institute.

Dr. Aniker said Australia did not have diseases like cholera, but typhoid, diptheria and dysentery existed in both countries.

He was impressed with the equipment of the University of Melbourne, which has five residential colleges and over 9,000 students.

NAVAL OFFICER AT VIZAG

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17: Capt. A. Chakraverti, Captain of the I.N. Destroyer Flotilla, and Capt. B. S. Soman, until recently Captain of the I. N. Frigate Flotilla have been appointed Captain Superintendent of the I. N. Dockyard at Bombay and Naval Officer-in-Charge at Vizagapatam respectively. Capt. Soman will also be Captain of the I.N. Boys' Training Establishment—INS "Circars".

Capt. B. S. Soman, I.N.

It is for the first time that Indian Officers are appointed to these top level posts which were hitherto held by British Officers. Capt. Chakraverti and Capt. Soman will take charge of their posts next month.

ALLIED MOVE TO END KOREAN WAR

30-Day Truce Proposed

TOKYO, November 17 (UPA).

THE Joint Truce Sub-Committee met for the 30th time on Saturday, amid indications that the United Nations might change its tactics in a move to break the deadlock over the Korean cease-fire line, writes Rutherford Poats, UPA Staff Correspondent.

Despite continued reports of "no progress" for several days, an Allied spokesman cautiously predicted on Friday night that the truce negotiators would solve the paralysing problem.

He said that it was only his personal opinion but "I see no reason why some means should not be found to solve item two of the agenda—the cease-fire line issue."

NEW EFFORT

This optimism was given by reports from Washington that the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff had suggested to General Matthew Ridgway that a new effort be made to come to an agreement with the Communists.

It was believed highly possible that the new effort might be in the form of a United Nations suggestion for a 30-day truce during which time prisoners of war exchanges and supervision of truce would be discussed. They are the other items on the agenda.

Under the suggestion the United Nations would tell the Reds that, if at the end of the 30-day period no progress was made, the temporary truce would be revoked and the Allies would resume military pressure.

It was believed that such a proposal would help clear the air of the distrust now felt by both sides.

Ridgway Regrets Hanley Report

TOKYO, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): General Ridgway, United Nations Supreme Commander today expressed the "utmost regret" that Lt. Colonel James M Hanley had released reports that Communists in Korea had massacred Allied prisoners. He did not deny the details given in the statement.

The Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Islam, Karachi, will hold a conference of Muslim Ulemas "from all over the world" in the first week of January according to Dr. Mahmud Hussain, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Atrocity Charges Denied

PEIPING BROADCAST

TOKYO, Nov. 17, (UPA): Peiping Radio on Saturday hotly denied atrocity charges published by an Eighth Army Staff Officer against the Reds.

It termed the charges a "new excuse manufactured in order to delay the armistice talks."

The boadcast, quoting a New China News Agency report from Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, was the first public Communist reaction to the sensational "Hanley" report."

Col. James Hanley, the Eighth Army War Crimes Officer, charged in public statements during the past three days that the Chinese and North Koreans mutually murdered some 13,400 Allied prisoners of war including 6,270 Americans.

The Communist reply asserted that the Reds have "evidence to substantiate the fact that the United Nations forces inhumanely slaughtered thousands of (Communist) prisoners of war who have fallen into United Nations hands."

NEW CANAL FROM ORSANG RIVER

Dr. Mehta Inspects Site

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Public Works and Housing, Government of Bombay, yesterday inspected the site on the bank of River Orsang for the proposed canal to supplement the water supply of the Wadhwana Tank, in Dabhoi Taluka of Baroda District. This tank irrigates about 3,000 acres of land at present. The existing canal, which was constructed in 1910, is about 11 miles long. It is very narrow and is difficult to widen because of rocky terrain.

The new canal will join the main canal where the latter enters soft land and where it is wide enough to carry more water.

It is estimated that about 2,000 additional acres would be irrigated after the new canal is completed.

Talking to a farmer, whose small piece of land was likely to be acquired for the proposed canal the Minister indicated that the Government would ask the beneficiaries of such schemes to give part of their lands as compensation to those whose lands were to be acquired for the projects.

SARVODAYA KALA MANDIR

The Sarvodaya Kala Mandir is at present touring in the Surat District, giving its programme of mass education through entertainment. The Party is at present in Valsad taluka and will cover the entire district by end of this month.

The programmes which cover nation building topics like Anti Black Marketing activities Grow More Food Campaign, Education Movement, have proved to be very popular in Gujarat and the number of attendance which ranges between 2000-3000 speaks of the success.

The new one act play about Adult Franchise is presented in a very artistic way and the dance-music ballet depicting India's struggle for freedom is highly impressive. The people of the district have appreciated government's effort in giving mass education through entertainment by patronising the Sarvodaya Kala Mandir.

AMRELI DISTRICT DECLARED A FAMINE ARIA

AMRELI, Nov. 17 (PTI).

ALMOST the entire district of Amreli, a Bombay State enclave in Saurashtra, comprising of about 250 villages, has been affected by drought.

Thirty villages in Damnagar taluka are the worst hit, while water scarcity in Gora Mahal is acute. The Bombay Government have declared this district as a "famine area."

Fortunately, the cattle in the district are not expected to suffer because of a shortage of fodder as part of the Gir forests falling in this district is a rich source of grass. As a precautionary measure, however, steps were being taken by the authorities to store 50,000 bales to be used in emergency cases.

PRIVATE AID

Private individuals have promised aid to Government in the conservation of fodder supplies. The Durbars of Chanchi and Paniam in Dhari taluka have announced that they will sell grass from about 5,000 acres owned by them at concession rates to the Government.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Bombay's Minister for Public Works, who toured the district for five days, told the Amreli Famine Relief Committee that the situation in the district was not out of control and Government do everything possible to meet the situation. It is feared that the water supply position in some parts of the district may become serious after the winter. With a view to conserve water, large cement tanks will be constructed in central villages.

SCARCITY IN HALAR DISTRICT

RAJKOT, Nov. 17 (PTI).

Twenty villages out of the 240 in Halar district are in the grip of scarcity conditions, according to authoritative information received here today.

Yield of standing crops in 220 villages are expected to be only six annas in a rupee owing to prevailing drought conditions.

The Saurashtra Government have sanctioned over Rs. 1 lakh for starting relief works.

Deepening old wells and digging new ones to meet the water shortage are expected to cost the Government Rs. 1,76,000. Special tagavi loans of Rs. 5 lakhs in addition to the normal monetary assistance of Rs. 6 lakhs have also been sanctioned by the Government to the cultivators.

The Government proposes to grow green fodder in places where water is available and will shortly open a cattle camp in the District to accommodate 1,000 cattle.

Mr. R. U. Parikh, Home Minister yesterday discussed with District Officials and the Famine Commissioner at Jamnagar relief measures to be taken in the drought-stricken areas.

Compulsory Social Service Scheme Disfavoured

COMMITTEE'S REPORT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

EVERY educational institution should be required to participate actively in social service work, particularly in such work as conducting social education centres, play centres, safai work and recreational programmes for the community and that social service work should be integrated into primary and secondary education on the lines of the Nai Taleem are the main recommendations of the Committee on social service.

The committee was appointed by the Government of Bombay to report on the question of compulsory social service by the students of secondary schools and colleges, during the course of their education or within two years of the completion thereof, as an essential part of their education. Kumari Indumati Chimanlal, Parliamentary Secretary, was the Chairman of the twenty-one member committee

UNIVERSITY STAGE

As regards universities, the Committee suggests that they should, as the first step, establish Social Service Departments and explore the possibilities of integrating social service into college education. The Government should initiate legislation, if necessary, empowering the universities to incorporate social service among the requirements for a university degree and that time-limit should be fixed for the introduction of these requirements. The committee also recommends that the Government should give them financial support for this purpose from the commencement of the period of preparation.

The committee has recommended constitution of a State Board to work as a central agency to guide and generally supervise the social service work in the State and act as a liaison agency between the State, the educational institutions, the social service organisations and the people.

NO CONSCRIPTION

The Committee has expressed itself against the proposed scheme of conscription of students for teaching in schools as it is not advisable from the point of view of efficiency, practicability and economy. It also disfavours compulsory social service by students in general, at this stage, from the point of view of (1) its economic, social and educational implications, (2) availability of suitable persons to supervise, guide and organise the work, (3) the practical value of the work to the students and the people for whom social service is to be undertaken, and (4) the resources at the disposal of the State.

While commending the efforts so far made by individuals and institutions in the field of social service, the committee expresses the view that the new conditions in our country necessitate efforts on a much larger scale to cope with the colossal task of social service in rural and urban areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The other recommendations of the committee include: (1) University authorities should make it obligatory upon the students in the professional colleges such as Agriculture, Veterinary Science and Engineering colleges, to do practical work in rural areas for about six months as part of their training before they take their degree. (2) Educational institutions and Government voluntary social service agencies, in co-operation wth each other, should organise social service work and provide opportunities to students to share in it. (3) As a means for character-building and inculcating in students the sense of dignity of labour and also from practical point of view of utilising to the best and to the fullest the energies of a large number of students, manual labour should have an honoured and important place in all schemes of social service. (4) Educational institutions, with the co-operation of Government Departments and voluntary social service agencies, should organise voluntary social service camps for teachers and students above 14 years of age in rural areas.

'DESERT FOX' NOT WANTED

U.S. Government's Objections

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, (UPA): Officials said yesterday that the State Department does not want the motion picture "Desert Fox" starring James Mcson exhibited in Germny because it portrays the former Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in a "favourable light"

In Hollywood, Darryl Zanuck Vice President of 20th Century Fox said yesterday that the picture was produced "with the full authorisation and co-operation of the State Department"

He said that "Desert Fox" is a picturisation of the best-selling novel by the British General Desmond Young

The book led the best seller list both in the United States and England for months.

UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE

Sir A. L. Mudaliar To Represent India

LONDON, Nov. 17, (PTI-Reuter): Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, will be Chairman of the Inter-Commonwealth Universities' Conference to be held in India this winter Dr. D. W Logan, Principal of the University of London will be Deputy Vice-Chairman.

India and Ceylon will be represented by Sir Iver Jennings Vice-Chancellor University of Ceylon and Pakistan by Mr. M. Timur Vice Chancellor, University of Peshawar.

U.P.S.C. SITTING IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission and other members started their sitting in Bombay yesterday to conduct the personality test of candidates who sat for the examination for the Indian Adult and Accounts and other Central Services held in September-October, 1951.

The interview board consists of Mr. R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S., Chairman; Mr. G. C. Chatterjee, Member of the Commission; Dr. G. S Mahajani, Vice-Chancellor of Rajputana University; Mr. P. N. Saxena, Director (Establishment), Railway Ministry; Mr. A Balakrishnan, Dy. Comptroller and Auditor-General and Mr. P. L. Mehta, I.P., Commandant Central Police Training College, Mount Abu.

It is understood that the interviews of those who have competed for the I.A.S. and I.F.S will be held in Delhi next month

Nagiah Is Best Tamil Actor

MADRAS, Nov. 17 (PTI): V Nagiah topped the poll as the best Tamil and Telugu actor in the annual film ballot conducted by the Madras Film Fans' Association.

Madhuri Devi and Bhanumuthi, were voted as the best Tamil and Telugu actresses respectively

The films selected as the best were "Ezhai padum padu" in Tamil and "Samsaram" in telugu.

Promptings Of Conscience

NEW DELHI, November 17 (PTI): Voluntary disclosures of concealed incomes are being made in the normal course from several places although the drive ended on October 22. it is officially learnt.

Up to Nov. 15, 475 such disclosures have been made, involving a sum of Rs. 5½ crores.

Total disclosures till now exceed Rs. 50 crores.

Clearance of the disclosure cases made under the voluntary disclosure scheme has started and progress made in several areas.

In Calcutta, out of the 382 disclosure cases received upto October 22, 351 cases have been disposed of by November 15.

ABROGATION OF CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT

Vinoba Bhave Pleased

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17, (PTI): Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Deputy Home Minister, Government of India, had an interview with Acharya Vinoba Bhave yesterday soon after the Government decision abrogating the application of SDCdspo fd14 z or7g wamUd,ro Criminal Tribes Act, 1924, in the State of Delhi, was announced. Acharya Vinoba Bhave was pleased at this act of justice and advised the Minister to get the Criminal Tribes Act repealed in other parts of the country also.

In Delhi State

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (PTI):—The Government of India have decided to abrogate the application of the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 to the State of Delhi and replace it by a measure applicable to all habitual offenders without any distinction based on caste creed or birth.

Planning Commission Members Meet Vinoba

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18 (PTI):—Members of the Planning Commission met Acharya Vinoba Bhave for about three hours yesterday. This was the third visit of the members of the Commission to Acharya Bhave. Yesterday's discussion centred largely round the problem of land reforms, village co-operatives basic education and village industries.

STOP PRODUCTION OF FILM ON BUDDHA

Ceylon Mission's Plea To Government Of India

COLOMBO, Nov. 17 (PTI): The International Buddhist Mission of Ceylon has lodged a "strong protest" with the Government of India against the production of "Bhagwan Buddha" by a Bombay film company, reliable sources said here yesterday.

The Mission in its protest has appealed to the Government of India to stop production of the film on the ground that its screening would "hurt religious feelings" in all parts of the world the sources added.

Norway, Indonesia For Film Festival

OSLO, Nov. 16 (PTI-Reuter): Norway is to participate in the International Film Festival in India next year.

She is sending three shorts, including one in colour about Norwegian fisheries.

DJAKARTA: Indonesia will take part too. A Government film company is preparing a full-length film and three documentaries on Indonesia's struggle for freedom, reconstruction and national sports.

Mr. Masood Ali Zaudkey will broadcast a talk in urdu on "Kamyabi Dushwar Hai" in the series "Kheyal-I-Kham" from All India Radio, Bombay on November 18 at 8-30 P.M.

The programme can be heard on 353 and 89.15 metres.

FINANCIAL DESPOTISM OF ANGLO-U. S. BLOC

TALKS ON TRADE WAR IN MOSCOW

BERLIN, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter).

A WORLD economic meeting in Moscow next April is to launch a trade war against Anglo-American "aggressor economy", Communist trade union leaders said in East Berlin yesterday.

M. Louis Saillant-General Secretary of the Communist-backed World Federation of Trade Unions (W F T U), said the Moscow meeting would demonstrate the desire of many countries in the west to be freed from United States Financial despotism. It will be attended by representatives of 23 countries of whom 70 per cent will be from western and non-Communist countries.

He told the World Council of the W F T U which opened a one-week meeting here yesterday, the meeting would prove that "more and more economic groups want to choose their own customers and their own supplies."

UN Body To Hear W. Africans' Case

PARIS, Nov. 17 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Trusteeship Committee decided to give a hearing to African tribesmen from Togoland, West Africa, after a British delegate said his country would welcome the move

They also agreed to place the South-West African problem high on the agenda so that the South African Minister of the Interior, Dr. P. E Donges could present his Government's case personally before the Committee before returning home to attend to urgent matters including the opening of the South African Parliament.

MEDAL FOR FLOREY

LONDON, Nov 16, (PTI-Reuter): The King has approved the award of a Royal medal by the Royal Society, Britain's premier scientific society, to Sir Howard Florey who developed penicillin after its discovery by Sir Alexander Fleming.

Another Royal Medal goes to Sir Ian Heilbron for his distinguished contributions to organic chemistry.

Where Eve Presides

PARIS, Nov. 17, (PTI-Reuter): The first women to be elected by the United Nations General Assembly as Chairman of a Committee presided at the opening of the Social and Humanitarian Committee yesterday.

Twelve other women were leading delegates among the 60 countrie represented.

The Chairman was Mrs Ana Figuros of Chile.

Twelve Greeks To Die

ATHENS, Nov. 17, (PTI): An Athens Military Court yesterday sentenced to death twelve people including a leading member of the outlawed Greek Communist Party for "trying to overthrow the established regime by force."

Five of those sentenced to death were women. Three others got life imprisonment, twelve had prison terms ranging from three to 20 years while 66 were acquitted.

Palestine Truce Talks Fail

PARIS, Nov. 17 (UPA): It was learned yesterday that the latest effort of the United Nation Palestine Commission to bring peace between Israel and the Four Arab nations has failed.

D.Ps IN HYDERABAD TO GET LOANS

HYDERABAD, (Dn), Nov 17 (PTI): The Government of India have decided to grant loans to displaced persons belonging to urban areas in Pakistan now in Hyderabad State, it was officially stated here yesterday.

Working Of Group Areas Act

INDIAN STRUGGLE TAKES SHAPE

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 18, (PTI): The struggle against the implementation of the Group Areas Act is taking shape throughout South Africa states the "Guardian", the Cape Town newspaper

It declares that Benon on the Withwatersrand has become "one of the first centres of the Indian struggle against the Act" and Landsdowne near Cape Town, the scene of the coloured people's resistance to the Act.

A meeting in Landsdowne pledged itself "to defend the elementary rights of freedom of occupation and ownership for all "and it instructed the executives of the convening bodies "to pursue a relentless campaign in defence of this right."

In Benoni, it is claimed, the local authority has tried to force coloured and Indian people in the township there to collaborate on Advisory Boards which will serve as "liaisons" with the Municipality in implementing the Act.

It s stated further that all but a few members of the Indian community refused to be associated with the Advisory Boards.

The Indian Sports Association in Benoni alleges that it was sent a letter saying that if it did not co-operate it would not receive amenities for its grounds, such as cricket equipment and

Three Killed In Party Clash

NOWGONG, (Assam), Nov. 17 (PTI): Three persons were killed in an agrarian trouble at Lanka forty miles from this town on Friday last, according to a report received here.

The incident occurred when a member of one group went to harvest paddy on a disputed land. In the clash in which kukri and spares were used three persons lost their lives.

Two persons have been arrested in this connection.

2 PLANES CRASH: CREWMEN KILLED

LANGLEY AIR FORCE BASE, Virginia, Nov. 17, (UPA): A twin engined B-26 light bomber crashed and exploded while attempting a ground controlled approach landing on yesterday.

All the three crewmen were killed.

ANOTHER CRASH

EGLON, WEST VIRGINIA: An Army B-26 crashed and exploded in the Allegheny mountains near the Maryland State line on Friday night and state police said one body was recovered.

SUBMARINE OFF SAN DIEGO?

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, (PTI-Reuter): Navy Headquarters said yesterday an investigation had failed to substantiate reports that an unidentified submarine had been contacted off San Diego, California.

A small navy vessel operating about 20 miles west of San Diego was reported yesterday to have made three contacts with what the crew thought might have been a submarine.

Board Members Were Not Informed

RESERVE BANK ON BANK RATE INCREASE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A COMMUNIQUE from the Reserve Bank of India released here today states:

"There seems to be an impression in certain quarters that the members of the Board of the Reserve Bank were informed in August last that the Bank Rate would be raised at the beginning of the busy season.

"It is authoritatively stated that no such advance information was given to any of the Directors. In fact, even in the special invitation sent in the first week of November to the members of the Board residing outside Bombay it was not stated that the change in the Bank Rate would be recommended by the Governor at the meeting on November 14, 1951.

"There seems to be also an impression that the Indian authorities were influenced by the changes in the United Kingdom Bank Rate. It is pointed out that the special invitation was sent a few day before the Bank of England had decided to raise its Bank Rate.

THE QUICK SHOCK

"As regards the suddenness of the shock and the effect on Government securities, it is pointed out that owing to external and other factors, interest rates were gradually rising and the prices of Government securities showed a tendency to a sharp fall in December 1950 when the Reserve Bank decided to support three per cent paper, affording facilities for the conversion of Government paper to medium-dated securities. Banks and other institutions availed themselves of these facilities which were extended up to the second week of November.

"In fact, for several months, the three per cent 1970-75 loan was giving a redemption yield of about 3.5 per cent, while Government Paper was yielding only 3.23 per cent on the basis of official support. It must have been obvious to everyone that this anomalous position would not have been allowed to continue indefinitely and that the support would have to be withdrawn soon. This qualified support has cushioned the fall in the prices of Government securities."

RELIEF FOR SQUATTERS

(Continued From Page 9)

others who have taken keen interest in those souls who are sleeping on footpaths and in roadside dwellers. Bombay is infested with such men who have been morally degraded and driven to the worst position.

It is my appeal that Bombay Social organisations such as Social Service League, Tata Social Organisation and other mandals and prominent citizens should take very keen interest in those souls in misery and provide large sums of money and work to better the lot of the have-nots. The secretary, 'Janata Colony', 4th Floor, Fulchand Nivas, Chawpaty Sea Face, Bombay 7 (32163), The Secretary, The Greater Bombay Tenants' Union, Madavji Chawl, 1st Floor, Gipstore Lane, DeLisle Road, Bombay 13, Shri Srikant Palekar, the Editor of 'Navshakti', Shri H. R. Mahajani, the Editor of 'Loksatta' and Shri M. V. Kamat, the Editor of 'Free Press Bulletin' would be glad to receive the donations from the generous donors, the citizens of Bombay, to build homes for the squatters and to remove them from the city and suburbs and settle them well. This is an arduous task and this is a task for one and all and in this great work, the Government, Municipality, the leading Social Organisations and men of reputation should put their hearts to settle the hutment-dwellers, numbering a few lakhs, who are found imperilling the health of the population.

Consignments To Goa

DELHI'S DIRECTIVE TO CUSTOMS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (PTI): Instructions have been issued by the Government of India to the customs authorities allowing clearance of postal consignments to transit to Goa and to the French settlements accumulated in Bombay and other places, it is learnt here.

Misunderstanding of a notification issued in September is said to have led to a certain amount of accumulation of such postal consignments to these Foreign Settlements in India.

FIFTEEN BOTTLES OF WINE SEIZED

BOMBAY, Saturday: The Railway Police seized 15 bottles of wine from a passenger who alighted at the Victoria Terminus Station today by the Madras Mail.

The value of the wine has been estimated at Rs. 540.

Hira Gopaldas, the passenger from whom the wine was alleged to have been seized, was today ordered to be released on bail by Mr. M. J. Gordhandas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court, pending further enquiries by the police.

Fine Arts' Society

BOMBAY, Saturday: A fine arts society to propogate arts music and dance among the Government officers children residing at Santa Cruz airport was set up yesterday.

Mr. M. S. Mathur Chief Engineer of the C P W D, Aviation Wing inaugurated the Society.

The society which claims over 100 members, gave a dance performance at the Airport Club and was attended by leading citizens.

Mr. Nurie's Mother Dead

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie, former Minister of the Bombay Government, lost his 80-year old mother at Deawar, Rajputana, yesterday morning.

Police Hunt For Inter-State Gang

MADRAS, November 17.

The Madras Police are now on the trarck of a suspected inter-State gang responsible for kidnapping children in the State. Mr. T. G Sanjeevi Inspector-General of Police told pressmen yesterday.

Recently, he said, five cases of kidnapping including a girl were reported to the police, four from Rajahmundry and one from Eluri in Andhra area. While the girl is still missing all the four boys have since been recovered. One boy was recovered in Uttar Pradesh and another in an unconscious state from a gunny bag at a railway station near Rajahmundry.

The Inspector-General stated that a Police Officer had been deputed to Uttar Pradesh and another to Rajahmundry to investigate the cases.

NAGPUR RULING ON TRADE UNIONS

NAGPUR, Nov. 17 (PTI): The Nagpur High Court yesterday ruled that the Registrar of Trade Unions, for satisfying himself that an application for registration compiled with the requirements of the Trade Union Act, could not call for information from "the Deputy Commissioner or other sources" except the trade union itself.

The case arose out of an application under Article 226 of the Constitution filed by the employees of the Hindustan Co-operative Insurance Limited, Nagpur, who had applied on December 27, 1950 to the registrar of Trade Unions, Madhya Pradesh, for registration of their union.

It was contended on behalf of the Registrar of Trade Unions, Madhya Pradesh, before the court that it had been "the practice of this office to call for further information from the Deputy Commissioner and other sources and this practice was followed in this case."

COURT RULING

A division bench of the court, consisting of Mr. Justice K. T. Mangalmurti and Mr. Justice J. R. Mudholkar, said in their order that section seven of the Indian Trade Union Act, 1926, no doubt, empowered the Registrar to call for further information for the purpose of satisfying himself that any application compiled with the provisions of section five or that the trade union was entitled to registration under Section 6. It also empowered him to refuse to register the trade union until the information was supplied but the latter provision itself showed that the information be called for from the trade union and not from any other sources.

The court directed the Registrar of Trade Unions, Madhya Pradesh, to discontinue "the practice of his office to call for further information from the Deputy Commissioner and other sources" and in the case present case, to perform his duties which were laid down under section 8 immediately.

DEFENCE PACT FOR PACIFIC

Continued from Page 3)

deepest sympathy with East Asian movements for national independence. We have repeatedly given practical expression to this sympathy. We took the lead to abrogate the unequal treaties with China; we used our good offices to help India and Indonesia to win political freedom; we honoured our undertaking to give independence to the Philippines in 1946. We are also in sympathy with social-reform movements. We tried our hardest to persuade Chiang Kai-shek to introduce reforms before it was too late; we have introduced land reform in Japan and in South Korea. We are continuing to press the government of the Philippines to face up to its social responsibilities. But if a nationalist movement comes under Communist leadership, we must fight it—for two reasons. We must fight it to prevent the extension of Soviet power which any increase in Communist influence certainly implies. And we must fight it in the interests of the local population, to save them from tyranny.

Nationalism is a spontaneous movement for independence; communism is an imposed movement which is prepared to subordinate national independence to the needs of the Soviet Union.

Complex Problem

I doubt that this description of the political forces in East Asia takes enough account of their complexity. I doubt that it is possible to distil "pure" nationalism from the present revolutionary ferment; that it is sound sense to cheer the passage of the first wave, the demand for political independence, and to try to build a wall against the second, the demand for social change, for both are part of the same tidal movement. I think we must recognize that in many countries in East Asia the choice is not between democracy and dictatorship but only between a left and a right dictatorship.

Indeed, I think we must go farther and recognize that in at least some countries a left dictatorship has today much the better prospect of winning popular support. I believe that this is true in China Indo-China, and Korea.

If this view is accepted—and I know that many will reject it with disdain—will the West still use military force to prevent the success of Communist-led movements, such as the Vietminh? To do so would be to assume an immense military and moral responsibility. In June of last year I believed it was right for the United Nations to resist the attack by North Korea, for at the time it seemed that the clear act of territorial aggression outweighed the other political factors involved. Later experience in Korea has shown not only the military difficulties that face expeditionary forces in East Asia but how easy it is, once fighting begins, for the initial cause of conflict to become compromised and distorted.

No Abdication

It is difficult to fight against communism in some parts of East Asia without fighting against social change, and difficult to fight against social change without fighting against history.

If we are anxious to avoid military operations in East Asia, does the Soviet Union? I think not. It is true that Communist leaders that mean that we abdicate to like Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh are at present loudly protesting their solidarity with the Kremlin. Yet it is surely too soon to conclude that they desire to become an integral part of the Soviet bloc. The alignment may express a temporary coincidence of national interests, not a permanent ideological unity. It is not surprising that Mao and Ho should welcome support from any quarter. It would, I think, be surprising if they were prepared to pay for Soviet sympathy and support by subordinating the independence of China and Indo-China to the strategic interests of Russia. How long they will collaborate with the Kremlin is likely to depend in large measure on Western policy toward their regimes.

It is nearly certain that neither India, Pakistan, Burma, nor Indonesia would be a party to any Pacific pact which might commit them to joint military action with Western powers to sustain unpopular anti-Communist governments. For the West to pursue policies that might widen the gulf still separating the West from the great nations of East Asia would have unfortunate consequences, especially for Australia, an island lying off the coast of Southeast Asia. But I feel there are wider considerations which make a Pacific alliance inopportune. It is psychologically a bad moment to put the accent on military means of achieving security in the Pacific. Such emphasis tends to make us think of East Asia as a territory in which it may be necessary for Western soldiers to fight instead of as the home of new nations with whom it is certainly necessary for us to learn to live. It tends to obscure the fundamental truth that in the long run military security for the West can only be built on social security for the East.

Andaman Congress Appeal

NEW DELHI, Nov. 17 (PTI): The Andaman Congress Committee has requested Congress President Jawaharlal Nehru to affiliate their organisation as a pradesh body with the Indian National Congress at an early date.

The committee in a resolution adopted at its general meeting held recently said that the affiliation was necessary in the interest of betterment and well-being of the masses of the islands.

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PURSE TO PROF R.D.KARVE

Mr. N. M. Joshi, Lady Dhanavanti Rama Rao, Messrs George Coelho, Motichand G. Shaha, Mrs. E. Vembu R. P. Paranjpye and Shakuntala Paranjpye have issued the following appeal:—

"You will be glad to learn that Prof. R. D. Karve, who has been ceaselessly working for many years as a fearless exponent of rationalism, birth control, family planning and eugenics, becomes 70 years old on 14th January 1952. After a brilliant academic career, Prof. Karve became a professor of mathematics, but his publications and fearless championship of the cause of birth control and family planning compelled him to sacrifice his job and during the last 30 years he has been struggling to carry on his mission of advocating control of population. With that purpose he has been conducting for the last 25 years a monthly magazine in Marathi (and for some years also in Gujarati) single-handed, at considerable sacrifice, in face of public obloquy and even criminal prosecutions. He has learnt the noble example of suffering for a good cause from his illustrious father, Maharshi D. K. Karve His admirers and friends wish to present him with a purse to enable him to spend his old age in peace of mind, get well-deserved rest for the remainder of his life, further carry on his mission with courage and, even in these very hard times publish his books that have either gone out of print or have remained unpublished, so that future generations may reap the fruits of his life-long studies and mature experience. Persons, who appreciate the work of Prof. Karve, are earnestly requested to contribute their mite generously to enable 'Prof. R. D. Karve's 70th birthday celebration Committee' to present him with a decent sum of money.

Contributions to the purse should please be sent to C/o. Dr. M. G. Pradhan, Shingne Building, Opp. Powells Ltd., Lamington Road, Bombay 4.

TATA STEEL DECLINE AFTER MODEST RECOVERY

Short Covering In Mill Shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled very steady today and after the recent decline, shorts were inclined to cover and there was some replacement buying. This is only a technical readjustment of the market but it remains to be seen whether investors step in.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1797-8 and advanced at Rs. 1807-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 319/- and firmed at Rs. 323/-. Indian Irons opened at Rs. 28-7 and advanced at Rs. 28-10 while Bengal Steels were done at Rs. 20-8.

There was increased activity in cotton mill shares and there being absence of any selling, there was good improvement. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 410/- and advanced at Rs. 415/-. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 314/- and gained three points at Rs. 317/-. Century Mill shares were done at Rs. 326/-. Simplex shares came in business at Rs. 270/- while Svadeshi Mill shares were quoted at Rs. 257-8.

In the miscellaneous section Scindias were quoted at Rs. 14-4. Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 561-4 and Associated Cements were quoted at Rs. 173/-.

Thereafter there was very little business and quotations recorded minor changes. Tata Steel Defds. were done at Rs. 1806-4 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 322-8. Bombay Dyeings were done at Rs. 416-4.

Towards the close there was renewed selling pressure and Steel Defds after declinig at Rs. 1795/-, closed at Rs. 1796/4. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 321/-, and Bombay Dyeings were placed at, Rs 412-8, closing tone was quiet.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	412	8	
Kohinoor (6)	315	8	
Century (8)	314	4	
Svadeshi Mills (16)	257	8	
Central India Mills (6)	232	8	
Simplex Mills (17)	269	0	
New Great Eastern (10)	202	0	
Indore (4)	115	0	
Gokak (10)	255	8	
Swan (20)	360	0	
Finlay Mills (16)	268	0	
Morarji (7)	212	8	
Edward (15)	288	12	
Meyer (16)	75	0	
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	2	
I. United Ord. (0-12-6)	12	13	
I. United Defd. (0-2)	2	1	
Madhusudan (7-8)	111	4	
Podar (9)	136	4	
Khatau (14)	197	8	
Standard (15)	263	12	

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (18)	321	0	
Tata Steel Defd. (93-10-6)	1796	4	
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	133	0	
Indian Iron (1)	28	4	6
Bengal Steel Corp. (0-10)	20	4	6

CEMENT

Associated Cement (9-8)	174	0	

INDUSTRIES

Burma (10) XD	559	6	
Belapur (12-8-)	273	0	
Shivrajpur (1-12)	45	4	
Scindia Steam	14	2	
Premier Construction (4)	87	0	
Tata Chemical	12	15	
Tata Oil (1)	39	8	
British India Corp.	10	1	
India Copper	2	11	
Wimco (11)	218	2	
Alcock (17-8)	306	4	

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tata Hydro (3)	151	8	
Andhra Valley (30)	1475	0	
Tata Power (25)	1542	4	

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	55	0	0
Phoenix (6)	140	0	0
Indian Mfg (40)	370	0	0
Kurla (7-8)	120	10	0
Colaba (8)	100	8	0
New City (11)	212	8	0
Minerva (12)	122	8	0
Bradbury (100) XD	602	8	0
Bharat (26)	30	12	0
Bharucha	4	0	0
Mysore (3)	152	8	0
Model Mills (5)	176	14	0
Dawn	63	8	0
Laxmi (27-8)	597	8	0
Vishnu Cotton	196	0	0
Western	3750	0	0
Sholapur	2765	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-8)	25	8	0
Hindustan Mills (135)	3700	0	0
Tata Mills (2)	51	8	0
Ahmedabad Advance (8)	203	12	0
Sassoon Silk (2-10)	31	8	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	22	0	0
Madhusudan 8 (2-8)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (14)	190	0	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0	0
Berar	248	12	0
Victoria Mills	225		

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad Electric (1-8)	115	10	0
Surat Electric (4-8)	131	4	0
Broach (0-5)	6	0	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	12	0
Bombay Suburban	142	8	0
Bombay Suburban (New)	98	0	0
Nagpur Electric (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Electric Supply	128	8	0

BANK SHARES

Imperial Bank (40)	1840	0	0
Imperial Bank (10)	450	0	0
Central New (2)	72	8	0
Central New (2) XD	74	8	0
Bank of India (4)	168	4	0
Union (0-5)	7	0	0
Baroda (2-8)	130	0	0
Dena Bank (1-8)	34	4	0
United Commercial (1-12)	39	0	0
Jaipur Bank (1-8)	27	0	0
Hindustan Commercial (1)	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (8)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank	78	0	0

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (125)	4950	0	0
Empire (10)	496	4	0
New India (2)	48	0	0
Jupiter (0-12)	7	14	0
Vulcan (0-10)	12	8	0
Ind. Mercantile (2)	43	0	0
Universal	8	8	0
B. I. G.	15	2	0
Neptune	5	12	0
Industrial and Prud	28	8	0
New Great	19	0	0
All-India General	5	12	0

RAILWAY SHARES

G. I. P. (2)	104	0	0

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Bombay Steam (10)	242	8	0
Bombay-Burma New (4)	210	10	0
Burma Petrol	1	7	3
Mackenzie (6)	62	8	0
Port Canning (2)	29	12	0
Kemp & Co (30)	433	12	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	92	8	0
Industrial Invest Trust (4)	75	0	0
Dharamsey Chemical (4)	62	0	0
Mukund Iron	4	8	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	0	0
Alembic (15)	121	4	0
Supreme Industries	85	0	0
Bombay Uganda	54	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	80	2	0
Walchand Nagar Ind (12)	156	4	0
United Motor	80	2	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	140	0	0
Gujerat Motor	19	0	0
Sardar Cartonic XD	525	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Ketrelle Batteries	43	0	0
National Rayon	70	0	0
Bombay Cycle	24	0	0
Jost Co	79	4	0
Digvijay Cement	73	8	0
Jam Wire			
Phalton (8) XD	117	0	0
Polson	104	0	0

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel 1st (6)	191	0	0
Bengal Steel			
Indian Iron	103	12	0
Andhra Valley	1187	8	0
Tata Power	1265	0	0
Hydro-Electric	120	10	0
Bombay Steamer	240	0	0
Central India	660	0	0
Swadeshi Mills	129	6	0
Vishnu Mills	660	0	0
Laxmi	253	12	0
New Great Mills	215	0	0
Podar Mills	95	0	0
Bradbury Mills	320	0	0
Elphinstone Mills	106	4	0
Surat Electricity	131	0	0
Pre Construction First	101	12	0
Pre Construction Second	95	0	0
Pre Construction Third	5	8	0
Amalgamated	104		
Amalgamated (8)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)			
Tata Chemical (5)	135	0	0
Jupiter	9	8	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie (First)	90	0	0
Mackenzie	90	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	120	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	95	4	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon	74	0	0
Dume Pipe	55	0	0

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952	101	4	0
Scindia	96	12	0
B Steamer 1959 (4-8)	98	12	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0	0
Walchandnagar (6)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	102	0	0

OUTSIDE SHARES

Burma Corporation	2	12	0
New Victoria Mills	1	8	0
New Victoria Mills (Pref.)	4	0	0
New Kaiser Hind	110	0	0
Gold Mohor (20)	165	0	0
Sajjan Mills	85	0	0
Ajamshahi	82	0	0
Osmanshahi (56)	101	0	0
Air Services	2	12	0
Air India Tata	42	0	0
Air India International	62	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	85	8	0
Hind Motor	4	14	0
Walchand Motor	49	0	0
India Steam	5	14	6
Tata Locomotive	87	6	0
Killick Industries (3)	136	0	0
Ralli (Ord.)	107	8	0
Ralli (Pref.)	96	0	0

Sugar Quotations

BOMBAY, Nov. 17

Ready	157	0	0
Magsur	155	4	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

The Local Bullion market was quiet today on moderate profits taking. At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs. 186|7 and after declining at Rs. 186|3 advanced at Rs. 186|10 on renewed buying but again declined at Rs 1865 one long liquidation. Ready mint silver was quoted at Rs. 186|15 while spot bullion was placed a Rs. 186.

Forward Gold opened a Rs. 108|11 and after declining at Rs. 108|7 steadied at Rs. 108|9. Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 108|13 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 77|4.

Final closing quotations were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs.	185	10	0
Forward		186	4	0
Ready Gold		108	8	0
Forward		108	6	0

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

GROUNDNUTS

Quality new	41	4	0
Madras	41	8	0
Bold new	40	8	0
December-January	41	0	0
February-March	42	0	0

LINSEED

Ready	41	0	0
October-November	41	0	0
February-March	41	4	0

CASTORSEEDS

Madras	42	0	0
May delivery	217	8	0

OILS

Groundnuts local	70	0	0
Upcountry R.R	22	12	0
November	22	7	0
December	22	6	0
January	22	6	0
Linseed oil	23	4	0
Castorseed oil	25	4	0

CONVERSION LOAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three per cent 1986 conversion loan was quoted at Rs. 87-12.

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

120 D. Ready Japan	5	1	0
150 D. Ready Japan	5	0	0
120 D. Ready Italy	5	0	0
150 D. Ready Italy	5	0	0
150 D. Box November	1003		
150 D. Box December	1016		

November highest Rs. 1008 and lowest Rs. 998.

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, Nov 16: Gold opened at 604 Francs per gram on the Paris Bourre today.

Hong Kong Gold Price

HONG KONG, Nov. 16: Gold was today quoted at H K dol. 331-3/4 per Chinese Tael off 1-1/3 ounces averdupois.

NEW YORK SILVER

The price of silver was unchanged at 88 cents per ounce on the New York market today.

American Markets

HEDGE SELLING IN N.Y. COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

Cotton futures today seesawed nervously but ended in lower ground for the third session in row.

Hedge-selling, some of it coming out of Memphis, was more apparent but traders said southern offerings were being "fed out" rather than being "pushed". Speculative talent along with commission houses also used rallies to realize profits pending developments in the export picture or other new incentives.

Some traders continued to think the market is entitled to further technical readjustment. Dullness in the textile market and attendant disposition to scale down estimates on domestic raw cotton consumption this year to around 9,500,000 bales also had sobering influence.

Eastern belt reports to a leading spot firm said the recent advance caused growers to sell a substantial amount of cotton to small country merchants and warehousemen, although it was apparent that the offerings fell off on a decline later in the week.

Chief support came through covering by recent sellers. Domestic mill interests also were noticeable buyers when December delivery got down to around the 42 cent level.

The market opened off 11 to 13 points, seesawed over a range of 59 points and then closed almost at lows and was off 30 to 49 points on the day.

Following were the closings, with the price range:

Del.	Open	High	Low	Close
SPOT	— —	— —	— —	42.90
Dec.	42.25	42.49	42.03	42.10
March	42.01	42.31	41.80	41.82
May	41.85	42.12	41.62	41.65
July	41.40	41.68	41.10	41.12
Oct.	39.30	39.49	39.00	39.00
Dec	38.80	39.20	38.62	38.65
March	38.70	38.94	38.52	38.52
NEW ORLEANS				
SPOT	— —	— —	— —	41.80
Dec.	42.40	42.54	42.20	42.26
March	42.12	42.27	41.82	41.82
May	41.90	42.13	41.61	41.61
July	41.37	41.60	41.09	41.09
Oct.	39.27	39.45	39.03	39.06
Dec.	38.00	39.00	38.70	38.70
March	38.72	38.72	38.50	38.53

Wall Street Market

Some disturbing spots in the domestic economic picture combined to force the stockmarket to lower levels. These included steel wage demands, revelation of the full impact of the first quarter cutbacks in civilian metal quotas and blackening petroleum production because of the high level of stocks. Pressure was never more than moderate however and the list held at well distributed declines mostly fractions to one dollar under the leadership of leading industrials.

Rallying efforts were few and far between and in most cases proved feeble. Well into the closing hour the list fluctuated idly at or around the days lows. Rails were inclined to be resistant with some support attracted by the news that the interstate commerce commission has granted carriers an increase of about 32 per cent in mail pay rates.

A final rally attempt sparked by pre weekened covering made some headway particularly among rails, chemicals containers, farm impelments, the session finished steady irregularly higher, mostly fractions in extent.

U. S. STEEL PRICE

The following were price ranges of U. S. Steel on the New York market today.

High 40, Low 39-5|8, Close 40.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Nov. 17.

The market remained quiet but steady round all sections and the volume of business was limited. Following are today's final transactions upto 12-30 p.m.:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES: 3 per cent loan 1986 87/8; 3 per cent loan 1958 99/4; 3 per cent loan 1957 99 odd lot; 3 per cent loan 1959-61 97 s o lot; 3 per cent loan 1970-75 89/4; 4 per cent loan 1960-70 103/8.

BANKS: United Commercial 39/8.

COALS: Bharat Colliery 6/13; Burrakur 14/4; Central India 6/6; New Beerbhoom 22/15. Prasea 3/4; Samla Colliery 7/6.

JUTES: Agarpara 21/11; Howrah 31/5; India 152; Kamarhatty 263; Kinnison 240 s l; Megna 125.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 28/10; Jessop and Co. 22/1; Steel Corporation 20/1.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corporation 2/10; India Copper 2/11; Sone Valley Cement 6/7; Aluminium Corporation 4/14; Angelo Bros. 29; B. I. Corporation 10. India Cable 14/5; Indian National Air 2/6; Martin Burn 18/6; Metal Corporation 6/13; Rohtas Industry 6/14. British Burma Petrol 1/6; Shree Gopl Paper 15/10; Midnapore Zemindary 39 s lot.

SUGARS: Darbhanga 8/12 ct; Samastipur 19/4.

TEAS: Bateli 14 ct; Bhatkowa 36/12; Dibrugarh 10/10; New Teral 18/8.

Ban On Exports To Red Countries

OTTAWA, Nov. 17. (PTI-Reuter): Mr. James Sinclair, Parliamentary Assistant to the Finance Minister told the Canadian House of Commons today, the Government had decided, a ban on the export of dollars to Communist countries would not be feasible.

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Nov. 17.

MILLS

Apollo 3-1-9 3-2
B. Dyeing 411-4 16-4 12-8
C India 232-8 33 32 32-8
Century 311 16-8 14 14-8
Colaba 100 100-4 100
Elphistone 55
Finlay 268
Gokak 252-8 56-8 55 56 55 55-8
I. U. Defd 2-1-6 2-2
I. U. Ord. 12-11 12-14-6 12-13
Indore 115
Kohinoor 314 17-4 15-8
New Great 202 5 2
Simplex 269 70-8 69
Svadeshi 256 58 57-8
Tata Mill 51-8
B. Steam 242-8
Scindia 14-3 13-15-6 14-4 14-1-6 14-2

BANKS

Baroda 130
Central 72-8
Central New 74-8
Imperial 1840
Imperial New 450
India 168-8 69 68-4
Union 7-1
U. Commercial 39
Dena Bank 34-4

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 115-10
Amalgamated 10-8 10-12
Hydro 151 51-8
Andhra Pref. 1187-8
ower 1542-8
Power Pref. 1265

INSURANCE

New India 48
Jupiter 7-14
Oriental 4950

STEELS

B. Steel 20-4, 20-6 20-0-6
I Iron 28-7 27-10-6 28-4-6
Tata Defd. 1800 1797-8 1811-4 2-8 6-4 1795 96-4.
Tata Ord. 320 23-8 21
Tata IInd Pref. 133

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 305 3-12 6-4
A. C. C. 173-8 74-8 74
Belapur 273 73-8 73
B. B. Old 557-8 56-4 61-4 59-6
B. B. New 208-12 10-10
B. B. Petrol 1-7-3 1-7-6 1-7-3
B. I. C. 10-2 10-1
Dena Trust 12
I. Copper 2-11
Rayon Ord. 71 71-8 70
Rayon Pref. 74
P. Const. 86-8 87-8 87
Shivrajpur 44 45-8 45-4
Tata Chem. 12-12 12-11 12-15
Tata Oil 39-8
Wimco 226-2

SPECIAL

All India Gen. Ins. 5|8 5|6
Ahmedabad Elec. P. Paid 47|8
Khatau Pref. 95-4
Phaltan Sugar 116-8 17
Bombay Cycle 23-8

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

2 1/4 p.c. 1954	99	0	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1955	99	6	0
2 1/2 p.c. 1961	93	8	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1960	95	4	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1962	94	0	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	88	0	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	87	11	0
3 p.c. 1958	99	4	0
3 p.c. 1953-55	100	10	0
3 p.c. 1957	99	8	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	98	0	0
3 p.c. 1963-65	95	0	0
3 p.c. 1964	95	0	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	92	12	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	90	0	0
3 1/2 p.c. 1954-59	101	12	0
4 p.c. 1960-70	106	0	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60	106	12	0
4 1/2 p.c. 1958-60	109	8	

PROVINCIAL LOANS

3 p.c Bombay 1952	96	4	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	97	10	0
3 3/4 p.c U.P. 1961	95	0	0
2 3/4 p.c. Madras 1961	95	0	0
3 p.c Bombay 1955	100	0	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	99	0	0
3 p.c Punjab 1952	100	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53	100	4	0
3 p.c U.P. 1952	100	2	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	111	8	0
4 p.c. Bom Muni	103	0	0
5 p.c Bom Muni 1959	100	0	0
5 p.c. Bom Muni 1954	106	8	0
3 1/4 Muni 1965	96	8	0
3 1/4 p.c. 1977	94	0	0

Voting Through Centuries

BY R. R. SRINIVAS

Biggest Experiment In India

HARDLY anytime in the history of India has been so important and so notable as the next few months are likely to be. The Constituent Assembly completed its momentous labour about two years ago and gave the country its novel Republican Constitution. Today this Sub-Continent stands on the verge of election, and perhaps the greatest history could ever produce; it is as fateful as all General Elections are, more so because this is the first after the attainment of independence.

History has ample proof to show that elections are as old as the ancient civilisation of Greece, though the method of voting in elections has undergone a series of changes as years rolled on, and 'the process of polling has been the subject of great parliamentary battles in the 19th century.' Historians testify that Spartans recorded their votes with a shout and sometimes by the clashing of spears on shields; the Athenians voted by show of hands and used pebbles when secrecy of ballot was required. It is also recorded that in ancient Rome, wax-coated slips of wood served as ballot papers.

Origin Of Ballot

The year 1856 stands a landmark in the history of voting, for then the principle of secret ballot was first introduced in the State of South Australia and no wonder that this method is often described as "Australian Ballot."

Within the next two or three decades several countries in Europe and America followed suit and the method of secret ballot came to be more or less universal in practice, though until the Second World War the electoral law of Hungary provided for an open voting in four-fifths of the total number of the constituencies. In France also as far back as forty years the candidates circulated the ballot even outside the polling booths and the voter merely folded the paper and gave it to the presiding official.

Perhaps one of the best arrangements existed in the Pre-Nazi Germany. The voter went into what was known as "Isolation Cell", placed his ballot into an officially stamped envelope and gave it to the presiding official, who after having checked his identity, placed the envelope in the urn As the very name indicates, the most important point to note is that the isolation cell was so arranged that the voter could not be observed by anybody

Adult Franchise

The early nineteenth century witnessed the preaching of 'Adult Franchise' in other words called "Universal Suffrage", according to which irrespective of any other qualification such as property-holding, paying tax etc., every man and woman on the attainment of the minimum age fixed by the State—this minimum age being the age of discretion—should be bestowed with the right of exercising his franchise. Of course this right is always governed by the limitations prescribed by the Civil Law of the land.

The question of fixing up certain minimum standards for voters and also for candidates in regard to age, qualification property-holding and so on has a history of its own. The standards of age for a voter fixed in various countries differ ranging from 18 to 25 years. The highest is fixed in Spain, Japan, Denmark and Holland, perhaps the motive being "youthful rashness should be tempered by mature wisdom." But in the leading countries of the world, the minimum is fixed at 21. Voters in India come under this category. But the minimum age for candidates as distinguished from the voters, differs from country to country. In the Soviet Union, Britain and in a number of other countries, the age for candidates is the same as the age of voting. But in some of the countries, for example, India, U.S.A., France, Italy, Germany, Belgium and many other countries, a higher minimum has been fixed.

Several attempts were made during the last century to fix a minimum of educational qualifications for the voters. But it was found to be very difficult to maintain in actual practice and, therefore, this principle had to be abandoned almost everywhere However, some of the countries preferred to maintain some such restrictions in some form or the other.

In Turkey, for example, the candidates are required to possess a working knowledge of reading and writing in the Turkish Language; the voters in U.S.A. are expected to undergo a test in reading; the illiterates in Brazil and Chile do not have the right to vote at all. BUT IN INDIA NO SUCH RESTRICTIONS EXIST AND INDIA FOLLOWS STRICTLY THE PRINCIPLE OF ADULT FRANCHISE.

Women Suffrage

As already pointed out, the principle of Universal Suffrage—accepted and practised in the majority of the civilised nations—pre-supposes the non-existence of the discretion between the sexes Yet it is most astonishing to note that in most civilised countries like France, Italy Japan Spain, Netherlands Belgium. Portugal, Greece, South Africa women are denied the right of franchise. But India, independent only the other day has bestowed this fundamental right even on women and its republican constitution makes no difference between man and woman in this aspect; and more, special constituencies for women are also provided.

To secure an element of electoral responsibility, nomination papers of a candidate have to be signed by a number of voters ranging from eight in Great Britain to three hundred in Italy. In India a candidate requires the signature of only one proposer and one seconder and a security deposit of Rs. 450 which will be forfeited if he is not either elected or the number of votes polled by him does not exceed one-eighth of the total number of votes polled.

Independent candidature becomes extremely difficult in countries where party organisations are strong, say for example, in countries like Britain and U.S.A., but it is not so in a country like India where parties do not have a strong hold on the masses and the hold that the Indian National Congress, could command during the pre-independence days is rather deminishing. However, of late we observe that party system is growing from strength to strength even in India and days may not be far off when even in India candidature would ultimately depend upon the will of the party organisation.

Mal-Practices

Perhaps no country in the world is absolutely free from the corrupt practices during elections and therefore we find that laws are provided to punish such offences, in all countries of the world. Broadly these offences may be classified as follows: (a) Personation: Voting in the name of another person whether dead or alive or voting twice at the same election: (b) Giving a false statement that might prejudice the prospects of a candidate at the polls: (c) Bribery by gift, loan or promise in the form of remuneration, entertainment or job and so on. to vote or abstain from voting: (d) Undue influence; threat of injury, appealing in the name of sect or tribe, making others believe that voting or not voting for a particular candidate would involve divine displeasure and such; (e) The hiring, employment, borrowing, or using for the purposes of election of any conveyance, or any payment or even such promises on account of any candidate for the purposes of recording his vote in favour of such candidates. Therefore even the expenses from each candidate are also controlled by the law of the land

Electioneering

The electioneering campaign plays a very vital role in attracting the voters. Some candidates devise new methods and novel slogans to catch the imagination of the people. A flood of posters, pamphlets, leaflets and public meetings, statements by the candidates, broadcasting through Radio and many such devices are made use of in achieving this object of catching the attention of the populace. Even folk songs are composed and widely made use of with a view to gaining immediate currency especially with the rural population

Besides these, special methods are made use of in England. "advertisements are placed in newspapers, literature is sent to the voters through mail: bill-boards are plastered with cartoons slogans and appeals; house to house canvassing by volunteer friends and supporters of the candidates."

Voting record has been the highest in Soviet Union, 99.7 per cent whereas it is 80 per cent in the U.S.A. and the Parliamentary vote in England is normally about 70 per cent, in France it is 60 per cent.

In India the percentage of voting has many times exceeded 70 per cent, but now that Universal Suffrage is introduced, it is difficult to make an estimate of the voting though it is highly probable that the percentage will be very high

Compulsory voting is the practice in Switzerland, Spain, Argentine, Austria, New Zealand, Holland and Belgium, where special penalties are provided for non-voting. Out of these, Belgium has enforced the law more stringently.

Invariably quite a large number of voters abstain from exercising their rights even in the most civilised countries. The research carried out by Prof. H. Gosnell of Chicago University in this respect reveals very interesting points. According to his theory, **one-fourth of the voters refrain from voting because of general indifference, twelve per cent because of illness, eleven per cent on account of absence from the constituency, eight per cent on account of neglect.**

Minor among the causes mentioned are, disbelief in woman's voting, ignorance, insufficient legal residence, fear of loss of business or wages, disgust with politics, indifference to particular election, belief that one vote counts for nothing, congestion at polls fear of disclosure of age and such matters.

Outlook

Political philosophers have found out how to combine order with a very high degree of liberty and with a progressive culture which is one of the glories of our age. What our country today needs is a new and more inspiring sense of values. The problems that face the country are varied—conquering poverty, removing the threat of starvation, providing the basic needs of the inhabitants, enhancing the level of public health and above all the eradicatic of frustration that looms large in the face of high & low, rich and poor, young and old, man and woman. The coming elections offer our people an immediate opportunity of working themselves out of their present frustration but they also entail and enforce a responsibility on the electorate for they would get the Government of their choice and thereby what they deserve.

Men and women with no other qualification than the attainment of 21 years of age before the 31st of December 1950 and continuous residence in any constituency for a period of not less than 18 months preceding that date, will be invited to go to the polls and choose their representatives both to the Parliament at the Centre and also to the respective assemblies in the constituent States.

"Legislators animated by positive purposes and ministers inspired by timely high standards of endeavours and achievement are the prime requisites of the country. With them must come a reorientation in the political and economic thought of the country and with this the hope of better and brighter days".

'PARALLELS'

Sweigert in 'The San Francisco Chronicle'.

SEVERAL CHECKS ON MALPRACTICES

SEARCH FOR NEW FOODS

Science Aids Food Conservation

BEFORE us were two glasses of milk, and the man behind the counter invited us to compare them. In appearance and taste they seemed identical. One was milk drawn from the cow, and the other had been made out of groundnut paste, but none could tell the difference.

This was at the last Dusehra Exhibition at Mysore, and incidentally it was our first introduction to the work of the Central Food Technological Research Institute.

Ceftri

The Central Food Technological Research Institute, shortened to "Ceftri" for convenience, is the sixth in the chain of national laboratories established by the Central Government. It stands, in a measure, midway between five laboratories which preceded it and an equal number which are to follow, one of which has since come into existence.

The Institute aims to secure through the service of food technology a better conservation and more efficient utilisation of food material available in our country. "Ceftri's" work is to be measured in terms of human values and in an increase of suitable food for our people.

Housed in the 162-acre estate of the Cheluvamba mansions, once the residence of a royal princess, the Institute was formally opened by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari just a year ago

Mysore is eminently suited for the location of the Institute. It is at the junction of regions where rice, millet and tubers form the major articles of food. It is also a centre where various kinds of fruits and vegetables are grown on an extensive scale. And close to it are the famous Indian Institute of Science as well as the Nutrition Research Laboratories in Coonoor

At the time of its opening doubts were raised about the immediate usefulness of the Institute. The answer to these was that a modern Technological research institute was necessary to assist the Indian food industries and trade, which involved an annual turn-over of about Rs 250 crores. India already had a large number of industries connected with the processing of food e.g., flour-milling, rice-milling, bread and biscuit making fruit squashes, jams, marmalade and vegetable oils like vanaspati and cocogem. It also had a lucrative export trade in fish, spices and fruit. Science had therefore to come to the aid of food industries not only to meet the country's needs, but also to enable them to meet foreign competition. Put that way, the arguments carry conviction.

Achievements

"What has the Institute achieved?" The question was put to 45-year-old Dr. V Subramanyan Director of the Institute, a quiet unassuming Doctor of Science. "Work in the laboratories", he said "started only a year ago, but even so, our infant Institute has already made good progress We have paid particular attention to the production of "emergency foods" to meet the country's urgent needs.

"Take groundnut milk and curds for instance. These have already become popular in the market. That is because the price is just half of cow's milk or curds made from it."

To an enquiry whether the scheme would progress beyond the experimental stage, the Director's reaction was quick and curt. "Some industrialists have already evinced more than a passing interest in our milk and curds. They will be on sale in a few cities shortly", he said He refused however, to reveal the name of these cities, lest the people might develop a dislike of the new product in advance!

Considerable progress had also been made on the production of "fortified grains" prepared from tapioca and groundnut flour It was made clear however that there was no question of these replacing rice or wheat. They were meant to "supplement" not supplant a rice diet. This was necessary first because there was insufficient rice to go round, and secondly an exclusive rice diet was

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Weather Rules Human Actions

CRIME RAMPANT DURING SUMMER

THE temperature and humidity are rising, the barometer is falling and the Coast Guard has posted small craft storm warnings," drones the flat voice of the weather announcer. "The outlook is for increased nervousness, melancholia, nightmares, domestic squabbles, good fishing, runaway horses and increased conception of male children and twins," write Jacqueline Berke and Vivian Wilson in "Collier's".

You have never heard a weather report like that, but some day you may. For scientific evidence accumulated over half a century shows that meteorological conditions play a far greater role in the affairs of man than most of us realize.

A Yale professor discovers that more children are conceived in May and June than at any other time, and that these children appear unusually bright and long-lived. An Italian researcher reports that hot weather and the incidence of crime run almost precisely parallel. A scientist at the University of Illinois develops a close tie between humidity and the vagaries of human behavior. A doctor on the staff of the University of Cincinnati performs experiments demonstrating an indisputable relationship between temperature and judgment, and a Chicago physician points to a definite connection between sudden weather changes and the severity of many illnesses.

"There are patients," says another Chicago doctor, allergy specialist John Peters, "who, without their knowledge, exactly follow the barometric pressure."

Sudden Changes

But you don't have to be sick to be manipulated by the weather. Take the storm forecast above. It is not an unusual storm warning in most sections of the United States—or elsewhere in the world's temperate zones. We've had a cool spell, then the temperature boils up 30 degrees in one day—a sudden change. Humidity climbs, the barometer plummets, winds increase almost to gale force. More sudden change. And sudden change alone can make you act up.

You are a reasonably healthy and normal person, but on this day you feel nervous, restless, and your temper is short. You complain about the toast at breakfast. You snap at your child for coming to the table without brushing his hair. He answers back and spills his milk. Your wife angrily sets down a plate too hard and cracks it. You leave the house wondering what got into your family this morning, but the same trend continues. You run into an argument with the bus driver, trip over your own umbrella. You conclude that you "got out of the wrong side of the bed" this morning, but you plough into your work. It goes badly.

During the afternoon, your wife phones to tell you that your sister was just rushed to the hospital to have her baby; she had not been expected for another week. This call is followed by one from your friend John Jones, who says he can't make it for lunch the next day. His ulcer has kicked up and he's going home to bed. On the way home, you detour around a minor riot in front of a store where peaceful pickets have trudged for a week. Today there was a fight and the cops were called. You forget your umbrella on the bus.

Heat Tells

Over the radio that evening you hear about two spectacular murders that occurred during the day. Your sleep that night is disturbed by nightmares. The next morning is hot and muggy. On the way to work you read in the paper about an unusual number of burglaries the night before. At lunch you have two cocktails—which you usually handle with ease—and feel tight as a tick. To this fact you later ascribe the serious mistake in judgment you make that afternoon. The heat hangs on, and the next day Aunt Agatha comes down with acute appendicitis. A prominent member of your club, who has been sick for some weeks, dies. Two days later a business acquaintance commits suicide.

It has been a bad week, and you are relieved when the rain comes. Your son, who has been a holy terror for a week, suddenly turns angelic, just when your wife thought she'd have an especially rough day with him confined to the house.

After two days of rain, the skies clear, the temperature and humidity drop, and the wind is a refreshing nine miles an hour. You feel good and work goes well.

Did the weather really bring about the troubles of that difficult week? There is much scientific evidence to show that it played a big part, to say the least. Of course, it did not make your sister-in-law pregnant or give Jim Jones his ulcer. Weather may tip the trigger of trouble, but the gun has to be loaded in the first place.

Affects Moods

You know, of course, that the weather affects your moods and feelings. Like Charles Lamb, you may feel "a great deal taller" on a pleasant, sunshiny day. And on dull, bleak days you often feel depressed or irritable.

These "off days" are likely to occur when the barometric pressure is falling. The barometer indicates the pressure exerted by the weight of the atmosphere on the earth's surface—and on you. It is invariably low before a storm breaks, when the winds are beginning to blow up, the temperature is shifting, the humidity increasing. These are the times when there are more fainting spells in the general population, more insomnia and general restlessness, more attempts at suicide, more industrial and traffic accidents.

The Bank of England once locked up its important files on oppressive, foggy days because errors by clerks were much more frequent on such days.

On "approaching storm" days, people tend to be on edge, irritable, nervous; children go on sudden rampages; animals fight among themselves. Dr. Clarence A. Mills, professor of experimental medicine at the University of Cincinnati, checked the records of a lost-and-found office and discovered that on such days more packages are left in buses and trolleys, and more gloves and umbrellas forgotten in movie houses. He cited the records of a city dog pound to show that there are more pick-ups before bad weather. Edwin Grant Dexter, professor of education and psychology at the University of Illinois, in a survey of prisons, reached the tentative conclusion that more rules are broken on low-pressure days.

In Schools

In the schools, it's the same story. Dexter studied more than 2,000 children in public schools; their deportment records showed that they misbehaved most persistently on muggy days preceding a storm. In fact, when a chart of demerits was compared to a chart of pressure changes, they matched almost perfectly.

The principal of a large Quaker school in New York State spotted this weather anomaly even before scientific studies verified it—and, Dexter reports, he did something about it. He had a gouty foot whose painful messages predicted storms with some accuracy. Whenever his foot bothered him, the students did too; there was invariably an outbreak of mischief. At the first sign of pain, he dispatched notes to every instructor to double homework and increase the athletic period. Busy children, he calculated, would have no time to get into trouble, however restless they became.

Dexter, one of the pioneer explorers of weather's influence, substantiated the findings of the gouty foot around the turn of the century in his book Weather Influence. He showed that children behave best on cold, calm and clear days; that they misbehave when it is muggy, hot and windy. He found that girls were less affected by weather conditions than boys and hazarded the guess that this was because girls restrain themselves more successfully. Rainy days, he found, were actually good conduct days, despite the confinement. Dexter theorized that a sudden change in the weather invigorates people and gives them extra energy—which they frequently misuse—whereas rainy days sap the vitality and leave children too weary for pranks.

I.Q. Test

The hurricane that swept across New England in September, 1938, gave powerful support to this "invigoration" theory.

At the height of the storm, the freshman class at Massachusetts State College took a standard intelligence test. The students huddled over their papers while the wind howled outside, but the hurricane did not prove to be a distracting influence—quite the opposite. They got higher marks than any group that had ever before taken that exam at Mass State.

Previously, the school had ranked in what is known as the 75th percentile among colleges taking the test; in 1938 it rose to the 95th percentile, near the top.

The late Professor Ellsworth Huntington of Yale, probably the greatest contributor to our knowledge about weather's influence on man, concluded that two factors in the weather caused this decided increase in the students' intellectual abilities—sudden changes in barometric presssure (the hurricane brought a swift drop followed by a swift rise) and A RAPID INCREASE IN THE OZONE CONTENT OF THE AIR. Ozone, modified form of oxygen, so filled the New England air that day that two chemistry professors reported that they could actually smell it.

If sudden change sometimes invigorates, it can also cause trouble.

If you are on the verge of sickness, the expenditure of extra energy by your body, as it tries to adapt itself to the changes, may sap your strength enough to put you to bed. If you are already very sick, it may mean death.

On Animals

For centuries, men have noted the odd behaviour of animals before a storm, but have scarcely thought of applying the observations to themselves. They have reported that well-trained horses will bolt and run, hogs will fight among themselves, parrots and canaries will dress their feathers vigorously, and fish will rise to the surface of the water and almost beg to be caught.

Before rain, farmers say, tame ducks shake their wings, small birds wash in the sand, dogs eat grass, cats sneeze, sheep herd together in groups, cocks clap their wings, peacocks cry, pigeons return home slowly, bees enter their hives, ants scurry around restlessly, spiders fall from their webs. These examples of old weather lore apparently have some validity, as opposed to superstitions like that involving the ground hog, which have none.

If animals alter their behaviour with sudden weather changes, it is natural to assume that men and women do the same, despite all controls we may try to exercise over our actions. The evidence bears this out. It is particularly true of unstable people, those predisposed to mental illness.

Doctors have found that the insane person often behaves almost in comformity with the weather.

Physiologically, the explanation is simple. The central nervous system is unusually susceptible to changes in oxygen supply, and weather is most certainly concerned with oxygen supply. As the neuropsychiatrist Hans H. Reese of the University of Wisconsin has told his colleagues: "Adequate and inadequate oxidation in cells and tissues is an important explanation to psychiatric disorders. And this is weather-linked, biochemically measurable and clinically obvious."

Insanity

No combination of weather conditions can produce insanity in the normally healthy and mentally sound person, but weather will definitely bring into the open tendencies that already exist.

A nineteen-year-old boy previously disposed to abnormal behaviour has six acute episodes in six months; every one of them takes place during a time of unusually low temperatures. A middle-aged woman becomes violent, almost homicidal, on three separate nights in February; all three nights set records as "coldest of the year." An elderly man with feelings of persecution becomes convinced that he has been poisoned by his doctor; on that morning the weather is so turbulent that every newspaper in the city carries a weather story on the front page.

Dr. William F. Petersen, of Chicago, made exhaustive studies into the influence of weather, not only on the mentally unbalanced, but also on sick people, well people, people as individuals and people in crowds. The results were given in his book Man—Weather—Sun, published not long before his death last year. Dr. Petersen found that the human body is in a constant state of flux, that there is no such thing as "normal" in most of its functions. The sugar content of the blood changes, the relative acidity or alkalinity of the blood changes, the amount of oxygen in the internal organs changes— and all of these shifts occur as the weather changes.

The body functions best, he found, when the tissues are amply supplied with oxygen; almost all unwholesome changes take place when the tissues lack oxygen, as they may during swift weather changes, times of low barometric pressure and the like.

Oxygen Hunger

Dr. Petersen examined Chicago's records of births, deaths, psychotic admissions, the sex ratio of infants conceived and twin births.

He found that during weather conditions resulting in oxygen-hunger ... (anoxemia), "more potentially psychotic individuals became psychotic, more pregnant women nearing the term began to have labour pains, more normal individuals became sick, more sick people died, more males were conceived."

There is also some evidence that more twins are conceived during times of meteorological unrest.

The conclusion Dr. Petersen

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HURRICANE STEPS UP I. Q.

Man At Physical Peak In June

POLICE DOG'S TRAINING

The work of some of the dogs at the Metropolitan Police Dog Training Establishment was demonstrated at Imber Court. CRUSADER a 2-year-old Alsatian, leaps over a fence to capture a "criminal" who has stolen a bag. Station Sergeant R. MOUNCE chief trainer plays the "criminal."

WEATHER RULES HUMAN ACTIONS

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reached was this: In almost every disease, a major weather disturbance will have a distinctly bad effect. He found, for example, that a surprisingly large number of fatal attacks of asthma occurred shortly after a severe weather change. Such changes also brought varying but unmistakable increases in migraine headaches, "spontaneous hemorrhages," gall-bladder attacks, acute eye disorders, postoperative complications, orthopedic diseases, gastric ulcers, brain abscesses.

Of course, the weather rarely causes an illness.

If you live in an area of many weather changes, you can stand turbulence better than the person accustomed to an even climate. If you have lived most of your life in the stable, uniform climate of San Francisco, Yale's Professor Huntington estimated, you will react 17 times more strongly to a sudden weather change than your brother who lives in the stormy region around Minneapolis.

Although sudden shifts in barometric pressure apparently made the Massachusetts College students smarter, such shifts accompanied by high temperatures may make you stupider, may actually lower your intellectual capacity and affect your judgment.

Rats Prove It

Dr. Mills of the University of Cincinnati, cites experiments performed with rats to prove this point. Three groups of rats were kept in separate rooms at different temperatures for a period of two months. They were then made to work their way through a maze at ordinary room temperature. The first group, which had lived at 65 degrees, needed only 12 trials to reach the reward of food at the end. The second group, at 78 degrees, needed 28 trials to reach the goal. The third group, at 90 degrees, needed an average of 48 runs, and many of them gave up along the way.

Their memory was affected, too. Three months later the test was repeated on the same animals under identical circumstances. Rats in the first group remembered the intricate maze accurately and dashed through with no hesitation. In the second group, the animals were a little slower; they made some errors but eventually found their way. In the third group, every single rat had forgotten the maze, and not one was able to repeat the run and reach the goal.

The late Henry C. Bazett, professor of physiology at the University of Pennsylvania, studied the effects of heat on human beings — himself and his fellow workers. For a week in the middle of the winter, he shut himself up with two assistants in the "tropics"—a room where the temperature was maintained at 90 degrees during the day and 88 at night. They regularly checked their body temperatures, blood pressure, blood volume and so forth.

Criminals' Time

Naturally, the heat affected them physically, but the effect on their minds was the most startling. For the first two days they were sleepy, they could hardly work at all, and one man, a competent and experienced scientist, began to make simple arithmetic errors. He didn't catch his mistakes at the time; he thought he was working at his usual level of speed and accuracy until later, when he checked over what he had done.

Professor Huntington, working in the same field, found that in the state of Massachusetts 75 per cent of people taking tests for civil service jobs in April passed the exams. November records were just about as good—73 per cent made it. But in August only 58 per cent came through. The heat, explained Professor Huntington,

On the other hand, criminals of all kinds apparently function best—or at least most—in hot weather.

Studies all over the world have shown that year after year crime rates soar upward in the spring and reach their peak in the summer. More murders are committed in July and August than at any other time of the year.

Around the early 1900s, Enrico Ferri, famous Italian criminologist, educator and political figure, wrote a book called Crime in Its Relation to Temperature. He showed that heat and criminality run almost consistently parallel, not only for different climates and for different seasons, but for different years. All over the world more crimes are committed in warm years than in relatively cool ones.

Law Recognises It

Edwin Dexter studied 40,000 cases of assault and battery in New York City. He found that every year for eight years the incidence of this crime increased from the coldest month, January, to the hottest month, July.

In fact, the monthly crime curve and the monthly temperature curve were practically identical.

Arrests for assault and battery were 60 per cent higher than normal expectancy on days when the thermometer was between 80 and 85 degrees. (However, it fell off after 85. When the temperature passes that mark and reaches 90 or more, people may be stirred to battle but they're apparently too warm or too exhausted to do anything about it.)

Strong winds have been regarded with awe and terror for centuries. There is the SOLANO in Spain which acts so disagreeably that the Spanish have a proverb, "Ask no favour during the SOLANO." There is the ZONDA in Argentina which, natives insist, has driven people into temporary insanity. And in southern France the famous mistral leads to a mass irritability knows as 'lecafard' — the blues.

Most notorious of all is the sirocco of Sicily, which has been described by Italians as "not fatal to human life but deadly to human temperament." So pronounced are the effects of this wind that even the law takes it into account. Judges are more lenient with offences committed during the sirocco.

Professor Dexter's studies indicated, however, that it is not necessarily strong winds in themselves that wreak havoc on a population, but rather a combination of wind and dryness. He compared crime incidence in Denver, with high dry winds, and New York, with high damp winds. Dexter found that a hot dry wind in Denver kept the police department busy.

But in New York, winds of the same speed (and they are far more common in the East) do not have the same effect. Even stronger winds — when they are humid and when they come at a time of no other sudden weather change—cause no appreciable effect.

Among other things, extremely hot weather has been suspected for some time as a cause of reduced fertility. Today Dr. Clarence Mills offers laboratory evidence through his experiments with rabbits and guinea pigs proving that fewer conceptions occur at high temperatures than at moderate or cool temperatures.

As for human fertility, there no longer appears to be any doubt that it has its seasonal swings. In late spring, in May and June, people are at their physical and sexual peak. During this season, when the weather comes about as close to ideal as it ever does in the temperate zone, humans are most prolific.

For The Family

In his impressive book Season of Birth, Ellsworth Huntington reported his study of millions of births, proving that the traditional season for marriage is also the most advantageous season for starting a family. Children conceived in May and June (and born in February and March) develop into stronger and hardier adults; they're more intelligent, and they live longer. A comparative study was done on 6,500 people. Of these, 3,500 were conceived in June and born in March, while 3,000 were conceived in October and born in July. The June conceptions lived an average of 3.8 years longer than the Octobers.

Measles, scarlet fever, bronchitis, pneumonia and rheumatic fever are winter diseases. Cholera, dysentery and typhoid fever seem to be summer illnesses. For a long time medical men could not agree whether this came from weather effects or human habits at different seasons. But experiments point strongly to weather.

In a series of studies conducted by Dr. W. L. Aycock of the Harvard University Medical School, mice were injected with paratyphoid enteritidis germs every month for several years. An injection of the germs in spring caused infection. The same injection in summer had little effect.

Dr. Aycock and his associates injected diptheria toxin into guinea pigs at two seasons of the year. In winter a small dose brought on a severe case of diphtheria; in summer the guinea pigs showed no symptoms until a much stronger dose was administered.

At certain seasons we have high resistance to diseases that may lay us low at another season.

Drugs & Vegetables

Various pollen-type allergies are seasonal, of course, but recent investigation shows that even food allergies are weather-linked. You would think that if tomatoes make you break out in a rash, they would have that same unattractive effect no matter when you eat them. Not so. Dr. Albert H. Rowe, a California specialist, reported in the Journal of Allergy that many food allergies are quite definitely a "sometime thing." The same is true of many drugs. What may poison you in December may create only a mild nausea in May. Similarly, what may cure you in June may be only a half-baked treatment in January.

The same dose of a commonly used drug called neoarsphenamine had a much stronger effect on rabbits in late winter than it did in fall or summer. Digitalis administered to cats provoked different responses depending on when and where it was given. Its potency was greatest in the mountains, where the barometric pressure is low. At sea level, the effect varied. Any turbulent weather change—a storm, hurricane, even an increase in humidity—caused weird and unexpected fluctuations in the drug's strength.

So far as the body is concerned, alcohol is a drug. And like many drugs, its effect is stronger in hot weather, or during times of sudden weather changes. The two cocktails you customarily handle well can make you really tipsy on a very hot day.

Intelligence, efficiency and general ability vary not only with day-to-day weather but with the seasons, too. May should have been rather good month for you, but June is probably turning out better—your second best month of the year, in fact. July and August will fall off considerably, but there will be an upswing in September, another in October, and you'll reach your peak in November. December slacks off, and January, February and March are really the low points of the year. In March you pick up a bit, in April still more, heading for the late spring peak in June.

Cesare Lombroso, the famous Italian criminologist, reported after a study of "political crimes that practically all the major uprisings in history occurred during the hot months of the year.

This fact also was noted by the French novelist Anatole France, who paid his cynical respects to the weather's influence on his countrymen with this comment:

"What a noble people ours is. It never makes revolts in winter [illegible]

"STOP-GAP"

Butterworth in 'The Manchester Daily Dispatch'

All the great revolutionary days are in July, August and September. When it rains they go home, taking their flags with them.

"They will die for the idea, but won't catch a cold for it"!

NAVY PLANE FLIES FASTEST

The Navy has announced that its supersonic experimental plane the D-558-2 Douglas Skyrocket, has exceeded all airplane speed and altitude records.

The exact marks attained were not disclosed, but the announcement implied that the speed was in excess of 1,000 miles an hour and the altitude more than 12 miles.

The highest previous claim was the Air Force's statement that its Bell X-1 had exceeded the speed of sound by hundreds of miles an hour. Sound-speed at sea level is 760 miles an hour. At the high altitudes at which the current tests have been made it is about 660 miles an hour.

The Skyrocket was released from the belly of a B-29 bomber going 340 miles an hour at an altitude of 35,000 feet. From there it was propelled on and up by rocket fuel spewing from four jets. "You feel like you're going right on out of the world" the pilot said.

Indelible Scale For Thermometers

Nurses in hospitals may have one of their regular chores greatly lightened thanks to four years of research by the National Bureau of Standards. No longer will the nurse have to squint and puzzle when she takes a patient's temperature because the colour has worn off the marks on her thermometer.

A formula for a colouring that is much more durable than any marking compound now being used has been developed by the Bureau of Standards researchers. Chief ingredient of the new marking compound is a silicone resin. Bone black, normal butyl alcohol and toluene are the other ingredients.

Colour markings on hospital thermometers have to withstand constant cleaning with tincture of green soap or some other soap or detergent and germicides such as carbolic acid. All the commercial marking compounds and many experimental ones failed in less than five months when tested in one or more of 17 soap, detergent and germicide solutions.

Only the silicone compound developed by the Bureau of Standards or a modification of it withstood all the solutions for the five-months period.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

I HAVE been on a tour of northern India, visiting the different Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari Headquarters and some units that come en route—Gwalior, Agra, Delhi Jaipur, Kanpur, Etawah, Allahabad, Patna and Calcutta.

By the time you read this, I shall have visited Gwalior and Agra, and returned from Simla to Delhi; then I shall go to the other places. Everywhere it will be such a joy to meet the Balkan-ji-Bari children and workers as well as those friends who are interested in child welfare work. If I get time, I shall let you know my experiences, otherwise I shall do this on my return. And after that will also start the Child Welfare Workers' Training Camp at Malad, in natural and beautiful surroundings, from 7th to 16th December 1951. Let those who wish to join it not waste their time getting particulars from and forwarding applications to the Balkan-ji-Bari office, 43, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1.

Youth Guidance Plan

For the past nine years a new corrective approach to the vexing problem of juvenile delinquency has been gaining momentum throughout the United States, writes Sidney Shalett in "The Saturday Evening Post". The new approach, known as the Youth Authority plan, stems from a model act originally proposed by the American Law Institute. (The American Law Institute, composed of a limited group of distinguished lawyers, is interested in developing uniformity of laws among the States and in advancing education among practicing attorneys). To date, five States—California, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and Texas—have adopted the Youth Authority idea through legislation. Other States are showing interest in similar legislation, the Federal Government has adopted a new youth-correction bill, and still more States are picking up features of the plan without actually establishing Youth Authorities.

The Youth Authority programme, though comparatively young, has been in operation long enough to warrant serious study. Is it the answer to the critical problem of how to deal with troubled boys and girls in a manner that is likely to help them become good citizens rather than embitter them for life? Its advocates think it is a start in the right direction. Undoubtedly, they say, many features of the plan are greatly superior to the old method of treating erring youngsters as if they were adult criminals. However, even the most enthusiastic Youth Authority proponents will admit that there are weaknesses in the plan. No one claims that it is a quick, easy cure-all for the complex problems that stem from the cases of youth in trouble. Nor do they contend that all of the old system was evil or inadequate; the chief advantage of the youth plan, they say, is its liberal use of the best professional knowledge, the penetrating insights into the human mind, developed over the past decade.

Youth Authority

The essence of the Youth Authority plan, which John R. Ellingston, special youth adviser to the American Law Institute, declares "is the irresistable outcome of a hundred years of evolution in the correctional field," is simply stated. It rejects the theory that, by exacting an eye-for-eye penalty from a youngster who breaks the rules of society, the youngster can be made to sin no more. In place of this harsh concept, a youth board—it goes by different names in different States—is organized. The youth board strives, first, through preventive programmes aimed at the breeding places of juvenile delinquency, to prevent the evil before it occurs.

When preventive measures fail and a youngster does get in trouble, the youth board again steps in. Under the Youth Authority plan, the young offender is committed by the juvenile court not to a jail but to the youth board, which receives the errant youngster with an understanding approach. Before deciding the youngster's fate, the board studies him for weeks in a diagnostic clinic staffed by case workers trained in psychiatry or psychology. All facets of the youngster's environment, mentality, and attitude—all causes, such as broken homes, poverty, even physical ailments which can warp a youngster's outlook—are carefully considered.

Diagnostic Study

Then, on the basis of what the diagnostic study shows, the youngster may be placed on probation without ever going to a correctional institution, thus avoiding the stigma of a reform record. In one of Minnesota's large cities the writer met Bill, a sensitive youth of 19 whose life apparently had been salvaged in this manner. Bill was driving his automobile in a rainstorm, when he accidentally hit and killed a pedestrian. Frightened, he ran away, but two days later surrendered through his pastor. Instead of ordaining that the boy must atone by confinement in an institution, the Youth Commission, after determining that Bill was confused rather than vicious, placed him on probation to his parents. Since then, he has finished secondary school, obtained a job and is working hard to pay off the civil judgment assessed against his parents. He shows every sign of continuing to develop as a useful citizen.

However, if further study and supervision are needed, the youngster will be committed to an institution. But the Youth Authority plan follows the modern trend toward institutions that stress cottages and dormitories rather than iron bars. Even in the institutions the Youth Authority continues to work with the youngsters in an effort to correct distorted attitudes, rather than merely exacting a measure of punishment and, at the end of a specified time, returning a toughened, resentful juvenile to adult society.

Worth Trying To Save

It has become obvious from numerous case studies that the young offenders are worth trying to save. The question is how to do it. In the State of Minnesota, whose programme is fairly typical of the other Youth Authority States, the Youth Conservation Commission thinks the Youth Authority plan is a promising approach. No one pretends that the plan is a magic wand which authorities can wave over erring boys and girls and transform them overnight into model youngsters. On the contrary, it can be extremely difficult even with the finest of intentions, to be understood by some youngsters. There was the 13-year-old boy, orphaned, unloved, and neglected from infancy, who shrank into his chair, utterly unable to grasp the simple fact that these grownups were trying to help him. The gentlest questions left him sweating and rigid, and finally he went into an actual paralysis of fear, unable even to open his mouth. There was nothing in the method of the inquiry that should have frightened anyone; the fault was with the confusion of the youngster himself, and the incident is mentioned only to show the difficulties which face the commission in its interviews with troubled youngsters.

However, in most cases, with patience and determination, the youngster can be helped. An example which the commission considers outstanding is the case of Jane, an attractive auburn-haired girl of 19. Today, Jane is a respected, hard-working, ambitious member of the community in which she lives; two years ago she was well on her way to becoming an alcoholic.

In Minnesota, the man primarily responsible for the enactment of the Youth Conservation Act is Governor Luther W. Youngdahl, an experienced worker in youth movements. The Governor has a convincing answer for critics who think every "bad" boy or girl should be placed behind bars. He simply cites the figures of the first 21 months of operation of the act in Minnesota. In this period, 956 cases were referred by the courts to the commission, and the commission had taken action in 824 cases. Of the latter 294—or nearly 36 per cent—had been placed on probation without being sent to a correctional institution. Of these 294 probationers the Governor points out, only 31 youngsters—or 10.5 per cent—had violated terms of their probation within the period covered by this report.

Practical Programme

As an outline for their programme, the Minnesota advocates had the American Law Institute's model act; also, the practical example of the California youth programme, which had been in operation since 1941 and still is the biggest and most extensive of all the Youth Authority state programmes, although various eastern American States also have ambitious projects. Actually, the Youth Authority plan is not a fixed programme at all, since the various States have made modifications to meet requirements of local conditions. It is patterned broadly after England's Borstal System, named after the village where the first experimental institution operated. The Borstal System has been in operation successfully since 1894. The Law Institute's model act proposed that jurisdiction be confined to the 16-to-21-year-old age group, and that the board's responsibilities begin after the young offender had been convicted. Each of the States, however, has lowered the age limit to take in any juvenile and each State, feeling it important to cure delinquency before it occurs, has added preventive activities to its programme.

Governor Youngdahl is given a great deal of the credit for the fact that the 1947 Minnesota Legislature passed the youth-conservation bill. He never misses a chance to advance the programme. Currently he is striving to help the commission establish forestry camps for delinquent boys. Since 1949, the Minnesota commission has had the additional responsibility of operating the state Training School for Boys at the city of Red Wing, the Home School for Girls at Sauk Centre, plus the two reception centres attached to these institutions and two other reception centres at the men's and women's reformatories, respectively. The Sauk Centre and Red Wing institutions are for girls and boys under 18. Those over 18 go to the reformatories, where they are in the same buildings with the adult lawbreakers, though an effort is made to segregate them. The commission, however, has authority, which it has used in exceptional cases, to transfer offenders of 18 and over to the schools. Youngsters can be committed to the commission up to the age of 21, and the commission can hold them until 25. Offenders past 25 are transferred to regular penal institutions.

THE ELEPHANTA SMILE

Mandvi Balkan-ji-Bari workers at the Elephanta Caves for 'Education and Entertainment'.

THE PAPER KITE

The following verse has been sent by Brother Atul Mehta (Ghatkoper):—

The paper kite is a pretty sight
When it flies up high in the breeze.

It makes me think of a bird
As it glides above the trees.

Balkan-ji-Bari

The Mandvi Balkan-ji-Bari Workers went on a trip to Elephanta Caves, where their Secretary Shri Ram Kisan arranged a nice programme of games and thereafter what a beautiful entertainment we had! Well, everyone did his best to enliven the outing!

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari or not yet? Why not send for its forms (and particulars if you wish) from Dada — "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing one anna stamp for postage? After filling and returning it, you will be considered as a Member of this premier All-India Children's Association!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Radha-Krishna Dance